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The Home Heart.

The babe that nestled in my arms coos for me but in dreams;
The prattler crowned with golden curls lives but in memory's gleams;
What marvel, then, that loving fear blends with the pride and joy
That watches, on his manhood's verge, the bold and bonny boy?

The happy smile of infancy still wreathes his rosy lips,
The fearless light of childhood's eyes knows nothing of eclipse;
But firmer tread and stronger clasp attest the rolling years,
While growing, daring thought and will awake the woman fears.

My son, a wiser hand than mine will shape the onward way,
A greater Power soothe thy night and guide thee through the day.
So, in a patient impotence, I strive to stand apart,
Only praying, for thy father's sake, oh, keep the frank home heart!

Keep the pure unstinted charity, the trust in all things fair,
The hope that mid each earthly cloud still feels the sunshine there;
The faith in goodness, love, and truth, that, spite of fault and fall,
Looks on the bright world God has made, and owns His touch on all.

So shall the light foot spring unharmed along the perilous path.
So shall the brave hand clasp and keep the one immortal wreath.
By the yearning of the lonely life, whose chiefest joy thou art,
Oh, darling of our severed lives, keep still the fresh home heart!

THE BASKET OF FLOWERS.

I wondered what peculiar taste could have induced either the designers or decorators of the craft to have clapped such a preposterous thing as a flower basket on the stern of that ship. I was seated on a dock near Hunter's Point watching the loading of a petroleum vessel—a queer, old-fashioned bark. Had the owner or skipper any floral proclivities? Perhaps some practical hand in a ship-yard—a master in the art of hacking figure-heads of dolphins or cornucopias all out of solid oak—some one who might have been a Thorswaldsen but for the want of opportunity, had eliminated that flower basket from his inner consciousness. Just as likely it might have been the production, so far as the poetical conception of it went, of some captain through whose composition there ran a latent vein of romance. Who could tell but that in years long gone by the woman the captain had loved had been associated with a basket of flowers? So he might have gone straight to the ship-yard, all aglow, inspired for the moment, and in a cheery voice said, "Here, carpenter, cut me out a basket of flowers. Do it good. I ain't particular about the kind of flowers, so that there is plenty of them, and that the basket is all right. Put two handles on the basket." And so to work fifty years ago went the carpenter, who had followed the sea in his younger days, and the artist, with adze and gouge in hand, had possibly got into a quandary over the job, for quite likely he was more familiar with tangled seaweed than with the primmer garden flowers. So in great mental travail he must have solved the question by taking as a pattern his mother's old fashioned sampler, on which in cross-stitch was depicted a floral offering, and copied it all out in wood and stuck it on the stern of that vessel, and felt satisfied with it, though a stiffer or more impossible flower basket never was made. Undoubtedly once it was colored with hues as bright and varied as a rainbow, and shown out resplendently as the ship's stern, and was reflected in summer seas, and was the envy of other skippers. But when I saw it all its bloom was gone, for it had been painted all over a glaring yellow, and was as ugly as sin. Ornamenting the stern of a petroleum ship, odorous with the most villainous of smells, that poor old flower basket seemed horribly out of place.

"Captain, sir?" I made bold to say to a man in the dock, who was giving some instructions as to the moorings of the vessel.

"Just so, sir," was the reply of a fine, hearty-looking man. "Here, Mr. Mathias"—this was to a person evidently the mate—"have this hawser eased. Take out the double hitch, and don't jam the knot. It's too tight. It would take as much as five minutes to unreeve that knot; ain't you got sabe enough to know that when you are taking on board this kind of dangerous stuff, alongside of the *factory* as makes it, the whole place is just as likely as not to be on fire any minute? Tell that hand forard at the fall to watch the capstan and them spiles here, and to loosen the hawser with the tide. She can't chafe much. It ain't a bad plan to have an ax, and a sharp one, always ready, so that a fellow can cut his lucky and run. Capt. Billy Magruder saved his brig a year and a half ago, at this very dock, from being burned up, because he had a carpenter's hatchet handy. You was wanting me, sir?" said the captain. "What can I do for you?"

"Only this," I replied; "I am very little nautical, and my experience does not go beyond yachting; but I have, I think, a kind of memory for ships. Did I not see this ship at New Bedford; she was then in the whaling business some years ago?"

"Exactly so, sir. You are right. Maybe you found her out by the carving on her stern. She is a queer old craft, built as they only built 'em fifty years ago. She has been kept up, though, all the time right through, and the oil is so soaked into her timbers that there is no rot in her. For nigh on to thirty years she pitched and tumbled on the Pacific, and many a whale she has had alongside of her, and tried out, and if all the money she has arned was in my pocket or in yourn, or only halved between us, why, I, for one, make bold to say that I wouldn't be here stowing away coal-oil. The petroleum business is a kind of resting place for old-fashioned ships. It used to be the lumber trade, but now lots of the old stagers go into coal-oil."

"It is, then, a kind of charnel-house for decayed vessels?"

"Well, that's it, pretty much. I seed you looking at her stern. It's a real nice bit of work that carving. Them flowers is all buttercups and cowslips and sunflowers now from their color. There is a queer yarn about this here ship which I don't mind telling. I am fresh in her, that is to say, it will be a year this coming February since I took hold of her. I ain't had much luck, that is for my time of life, and had hoped at my age to be something more than captain of an oil-craft; but luck is everything. Now, we seafaring men keep the run somehow of all the ships and the stories about 'em. You see, some ships bring luck and others don't. I've known a ship that mostly always made money for her owners, but always killed her captains. I knowed one bark that made every skipper as sailed her take to drink. You see, the story about this ship I got from the man as sailed her before me; and during her whole life she ain't had but five men to handle her, and four of 'em, of which I am one, has been on her during the last ten years. Afore that, for nigh on to forty years, only one man sailed her. Before the keel of this ship was laid, there was a seafaring man as sailed out of Maine. That man struck salt water airly, and hadn't no education when he was young, but lots of pluck. In them days, fifty year ago, passengers used to take the regular liners from Boston or New York and go to Charleston. That sailor man was before the mast. He was a handsome, civil kind of a fellow, and was learning his duty fast. There came once aboard the brig he was on, which was a Charleston liner—one of them big Boston bugs—one of them aristocrats of the old time—with a sick daughter, his only che-il'd." My captain, I saw here, was inclined to be melodramatic, as he insisted on this peculiar, eccentric subdivision of a single syllable.

"The v'yage was a long one, and Jack's duty it was to go down below and hand that young miss on deck, and put her like a frostbitten flower in the sun, for they thought she was dying. Now this rich man's cheild didn't care a brass farden for Jack, but Jack, who was an ass, cared for her. When they got South, Jack put the lady in her carriage at Charleston, and bid her good-bye, and didn't say nothing more. That rich man's cheild came pretty near dying in Charleston, and Jack kept calling every day, with the captain's compliments, so he said, to see how she was getting on; but they wasn't the captain's compliments, but his own. She didn't get any better or much worse, but kept backing and filling. When it got to be time for Jack's brig to go home, the girl's father he came in person on board to thank the old man for his civility in sending so often to make inquiries about his daughter. Now, this made the captain stare, for the old skipper, after he had dumped the party on the Charleston wharf, had no more thought about 'em than of an odd cask of nails. So the story got about the ship, and the crew ran poor Jack about it, as shipmates will, until Jack got most wild. But they knowed Jack didn't allow much chaffing, so after a regular knock-down or so, they let Jack alone. Jack stayed by that brig all that winter, she going regularly on her trips, and he finding out how the young woman was making out. She stayed South most a year, and then Jack learnt she was coming home in another vessel. What does he do but leaves his own craft and ships in the other one, and comes home with the young woman. Jack had brushed up mighty in the twelvemonth, though he wasn't nothing more than a sailor. The father didn't know him no more than you could tell one link of a chain cable from another, but his daughter did. I disremember exactly how the yarn goes on here, but as sure as you are born the rich man's daughter and Jack got to love one another unbeknownst to the father.

"Now, fifty years ago a man that commanded a ship wasn't thought no mean shakes of. Now-a-days he is mighty low down, and ain't considered as much account as a head waiter in a dining-saloon. It was agreed between 'em that Jack should fight it through and get a ship, and that then, if the old man didn't agree to it, they would look out for themselves. So he did, and he went to South America round the Horn and was gone three years, and come back second mate. Then he went to China, and had no end of luck. His captain and first mate died on board the ship, as did a good many of the crew, and Jack brought the vessel into Boston most by himself, and was made captain and had all kinds of favors shown him. You see, sir, I have been third mate more nor once on a long v'yage, but somehow or other no such luck never come to me. Well, Jack had brought from China a curious kind of basket for his true-love, and had made a regular hot-house of his ship with queer kinds of China plants, which wasn't common in them days in the United States. So now, as captain, he made bold to give the basket to her, and they both went to the old man and told their stories. 'No, sir, he couldn't think of it. What, give his cheild to one of them no-account ship captains? Not if he know'd himself.' Well, at last it was fixed up that Captain Jack should make another v'yage, and then, if she would have him, they should be married. That was all the old man would do, and them hard lines was agreed to. Captain Jack had a new ship a-building for him, for the China trade, as you know, was just busting in them days, and he wanted his owners to let him call his ship after his sweetheart's name, but the old man wouldn't let him. So says she to him one day: 'My dear love, in remembrance of me, you'll have that basket of flowers put on your ship, and just while your ship floats I'll never forget you, nor must you forget me.' My wife, sir, as is at Bridgeport, has got that part into rhyme, something about 'your heart smoats,' and 'the ship she floats,' but I never was good on poetry, and just as likely haven't got the hang of it. The ship was launched, and that there identical basket was carved and put on her. It ain't stuck on, sir, but is cut right out of the timber, so as to be everlasting.

"Oh, he come back, sir; but not at the end of three years, nor in his own ship. In Manila he took the fever, and was left for dead, and she, the rich man's cheild, was made to believe that her sailor lover was gone, or didn't care for her, so after awhile she married another fellow. I never heard she was unhappy. My wife says she was; but, then, women, you know, sir, has such strange ideas on them subjects. Jack took to his ship again, and the old wooden basket of flowers, carved and painted on the stern of his vessel, was all that remained of his true love, and they do say, no matter how rusty his old craft became, whether out at sea or in port, he used to have them old flowers kept in a regular blaze and bloom of glory. He was a mighty restless old fellow, and never staid a day ashore, always lived on ship board, and a-going all the time. Whaling he took up some time in 1840, and kept it up for a long time, a-living in the ice, maybe a-trying to freeze the love out of him. He died mighty rich, and singularly crusty and cranky, a matter of eight year ago in Maine, where he was born. The yarn is a true one, because I heard tell how in his will he left some of his money to the woman he had loved once, because times had changed, and she and her family had got poor. Some do say that the rich man's daughter and her family had been supported by that old whaling captain for years. So, you see, he didn't bear no malice. This old craft never was exactly unlucky, and that old basket of flowers has hung to her so long that I ain't going to have it taken off while I sail her. Guess them flowers has been a good deal patched up since they was first put on her, as may be my story, though, saving the soft parts, which I can't work in like my wife can, it's pretty much as I have been telling it to you. I am going to keep that old flower-basket fresh, mind I tell you, no matter what yellow ochre does cost a pound. No, sir; no ghosts; not even a rat; petroleum is pison on rats. We are for Trieste. Rates mighty poor—4s. 3d. a barrel. It may be a matter of seventy-five days before I get there. She is steady, sir, though she can't be said to be fast. No objections to your writing it out. I might like you to send the story to my folks at Bridgeport, only my wife will be sure to tell me I have left out all the nicest parts. Women are so queer, you know, and spin things out so."

How to Manage Her.

A man named Taddles, in Virginia, has got his wife in proper subjection, and means to keep her so. "Oh," says he, in telling about it, "there ain't many who know how to rule a wife properly. Now, my old woman is one of the best-natured women in the world, but she's got a deuce of a temper. Whenever I see she's got her madness up, if it's a dozen times a day, I just quietly say nothing, but rather humor her, and she comes around all right after a while. *Even* when she throws things at me or gives a wild dash at me with the broom or rolling-pin, I just dodge a little, and she never hits me a third time before I get my eyes on her, and let her know I disapprove of such actions on her part. Perhaps I have to leave the house to show her this, but she sees the point. Then, by being careful not to irritate her, and letting her have her own way, I manage make her do as I please. And you bet I make her understand and appreciate my discipline. Oh, I keep her under perfect control! A man has, you know, got to be master in his own house, or your wife will ride you down as if you wasn't nobody. My wife's a perfect angel in her natural disposition, but any other man but me would spoil her."

Worked for It.

One of the wealthiest of British velvet manufacturers, Mr. Lester, worked his way to success by years of patient labor in search of a way to utilize silk rags. He began by buying up all such waste at less than a cent a pound; and up to the year 1864, he had expended the immense sum of $1,812,500 in fruitless efforts to find a process. Nothing daunted, Mr. Lester continued his experiments; and within the past ten years he has discovered a way of making the refuse into fine velvet. He carries on his industry at Manningham, England, in an establishment which employs not merely 4,000 workmen, but 285 travelers in all parts of the globe, whose sole business is to buy the silk waste. The factory is said to have cost nearly £3,000,000.

About the Butter.—After buying a pound of butter of a Detroit grocer, a woman indignantly remarked that thirty-seven cents per pound was sheer robbery, and she couldn't see how butter was so high. "I'll explain, madam," replied the bland grocer. "You see the exceeding parchedness of verdure has resulted in a dearth of lacteal foundation for butter, and not until the atmosphere is rendered more humid by some astronomical procedure will the supply of oleaginous matter be increased." She pondered a while and went off feeling much better.

A corn-extractor that has never been patented—The crow.

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

The Groundswell of a Fresh Start in Commercial Activity.

Although nearly one-half of the period assigned for the short-time movement in the New England cotton mills has now elapsed, says the United States *Economist*, it is yet too soon to determine with the requisite accuracy the effects of the movement on the trade. But that the movement at the time was a salutary one cannot be doubted. It imparted confidence to the trade, and at least temporarily averted the downward tendency which threatened such grave results. At the present time prices are by no means settled, and judging by recent developments it is not improbable that a general revision of the entire list may take place. But the general tone of the market is decidedly improved, and there is a bustle and activity apparent which are in marked contrast with the stagnation of a few weeks ago. The improvement is still more marked in prints and dress goods, owing, it is probable, to the active demand that has set in for the retail trade, the requirements for which are likely to be much heavier than were deemed either probable or possible a short time since. The general feeling now is that we shall have a large and active winter trade, especially if the season should chance to be an open one. In confirmation of the improved tone of the dry goods trade of New York city the news from the manufacturing districts is unexpectedly favorable. The short-time movement in the cotton trade appears to have already reached the turning point. Several mills which went on two-third time have resumed full work; others are preparing to do so. Now, this movement is chiefly important as illustrating the improved feeling, and is by no means on a scale to warrant expectations of important changes.

But from the West the news is more decided of coming activity. At Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati there is an active demand for money for business purposes. The grain trade appears to have received a new impulse, the receipts and deliveries one week recently reaching to something near the figures at corresponding periods in former years. But the chief cause of the present activity appears to be the requirements of the pork trade. This will liberate a very large amount of money, which will be distributed all over the West in payment of hogs. The farmers who, from whatever cause, held back their grain, will now be in a position to realize on stock, and will be in a position to settle up their old store bills and make new purchases.

The South in harvesting her cotton crop with an activity which shows that the granger policy of holding back produce for higher prices has made very little headway in that part of the country. The proceeds are put into immediate general circulation; and although, owing to causes which are a disgrace to our country, they no longer flow back in a stream of wealth to the North, yet the money received for the crop is devoted to the wiping out of individual and local indebtedness. Even at present prices planters receive a good profit.

The general outlook, then, is not unfavorable. It is true there is nothing particularly bright or attractive in the immediate future, but at the same time there is nothing particularly depressing. All our industrial interests, without exception, are in a sound condition, and this encomium could perhaps now be more truthfully applied to the general finances of the country than at any former period in our history.

How He Got $100,000.

An item of much historical interest is contained in the account of the estate of Robert Roberts, of Medfield, presented in the Probate Court of Dedham, Mass. It seems that the father of Robert Roberts, whose account has just been filed, was captain of an American vessel, and during the first French revolution, when Robespierre was in power, called at a French port. While there a wealthy Frenchman, who had gained the hostility of the government, secured a passage on Captain Roberts' vessel and placed the sum of $100,000 in gold in the cabin. Previous to the sailing of the vessel the government arrested the intended fugitive and beheaded him. Captain Roberts, fearing he would get into trouble and perhaps lose his head, immediately set sail from the port, and, upon arriving at home, left the dangers of the deep and invested the $100,000 in the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company. A number of heirs laid claim to the money at the decease of the son, but the court has acknowledged the present holder the rightful heir.

Watching One's Self.

"When I was a boy," said an old man, "we had a schoolmaster who had an odd way of catching the idle boys. One day he called out to us, 'Boys, I must have closer attention to your books. The first one that sees another idle I want you to inform me and I will attend to the case.'

"'Ah!' thought I to myself, 'there is Joe Simmons that I don't like. I'll watch him, and if I see him look off his book, I'll tell.' It was not long before I saw Joe look off his book, and immediately I informed the master.

"'Indeed!' said he, 'how did you know he was idle?'

"'I saw him,' said I.

"'You did? And were your eyes on your book when you saw him?'

"I was caught, and I never watched for idle boys again."

If we are sufficiently watchful over our own conduct, we shall have no time to find fault with the conduct of others. Time is short, and if your cross be heavy, remember you have not far to carry it.

UNITED STATES PENSIONS.

Pension Roll of the Army and Navy of the War of 1812.

Gen. J. H. Baker, Commissioner of Pensions of the United States, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. During the year, 5,758 new applications for army invalid pensions were allowed, at an aggregate annual rate of $39,332.50; the pensions of 9,069 pensioners of this class were increased at an aggregate annual rate of $416,257.50; the losses to this roll from death and other causes were 3,165, whose pensions, with the amount of reduction of the rates of other invalid pensions, aggregated $877,452.58 annually.

THE ARMY PENSION ROLL.

On the 30th of June, 1874, there were 102,467 army invalid pensioners on the roll. The aggregate annual pay of this class was $10,058,377.54. The increase in the number of this class was 2,653, and the aggregate increase of pensions was $431,137.45. During the year, 3,051 new pensions for army widows and dependent relatives were allowed, at an aggregate annual rate of $416,493, and the pensions of 12,932 pensioners of this class were increased at an aggregate annual rate of $408,111.22. There were stricken from the roll of this class of pensioners, 7,628 names, whose pensions aggregated $1,250,113.05. On the 30th of June, 1874, there were on the roll of army widows and dependent relatives, 107,516 names, at an aggregate annual rate of $13,537,195.56, the decrease for the year being 4,572 names, and the decrease of pensions of this class being $424,568.03.

THE NAVY PENSION ROLL.

On the 30th of June there were 1,551 navy invalid pensioners, at an aggregate annual rate of $169,492, an increase in the year of 121 in the number of pensioners, and $18,954 25 in the annual rate of pensions of this class. On the 30th of June there were 1,785 pensioners on the navy roll of widows and dependent relatives, at a total rate of $287,534, an increase for the year of 15 in the number of names, and $6,984 in the rate of pensions.

THE VETERANS OF 1812.

The names of 571 new pensioners were added to the roll of survivors of the war of 1812, and 1,217 of this class were lost by death, leaving on the 30th of June, 17,620 pensioners of this class at a total annual rate of $1,691,520—a decrease for the year of 646 in the number of pensioners, and $62,016 in the rate of pensions of this class. The names of 813 widows of soldiers of the war of 1812 were added to the roll, and 554 were lost by death during that period, leaving on the 30th of June, 5,312 pensioners of this class—an increase for the year of 259 in the number of pensioners, and $24,864 in the rate of pensions.

WIDOWS OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

The total number of pensioners of all classes on the 30th of June, 1874, was 236,241, a decrease of 2,170 during the year; the aggregate annual rate of pensions of all classes on June 30th was $26,254,071.10, a decrease from the preceding year of $5,645.13. The roll contains the names of 410 widows of soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

Certain specific increases allowed to invalid pensioners, by laws passed at the last session of Congress, and the steady increase in the number on the invalid pension roll will, probably, bring the disbursements to invalids for the present fiscal year up to those of last year; but in the payments to widows, minors, &c., a reduction may reasonably be expected.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS AND CLAIMS.

During the year, 234 claims for bounty land warrants were allowed, the warrants calling for 35,640 acres of land. The number of applications for bounty lands received during the year were 529. There are now upon the suspended files of the office nearly 100,000 applications for bounty lands. Of this number 350 cases were prosecuted during the year. The existence of suspended claims is a temptation to unscrupulous agents to fabricate testimony, with a view of obtaining the allowance of claims not admissible upon existing known evidence. The last act of Congress granting bounty lands has been in force for twenty years, a sufficient time for all those who are entitled to its benefits to avail themselves of its provisions. It would, therefore, in the opinion of the Commissioner, be consistent with justice, and for the interest of the Government, that a limit should be put by Congress to the period during which the various acts granting bounty lands shall continue in force.

That Little Girl.

The jovial captain of one of the steamships now in port tells a good story relative to the May and December marriages so common in Brazil. A Brazilian gentleman, apparently over fifty years of age, was a passenger on his vessel. He was accompanied by two girls, one about fifteen and another younger. The gentleman was sea-sick in the cabin and the girls were on deck, whereupon the captain endeavored to amuse them, took them on his knees and told them stories, while he enjoyed their prattle and pretty smiles. In the midst of this pleasant occupation the gentleman came on deck. With a fierce expression of face he gazed upon the scene for a moment, and then inquired in a harsh, husky voice: "You, sir, are you married?" "Yes. I have a daughter older than your little girl here;" said the captain. "She reminds me very much of mine." Here he patted the pretty cheek. "That little girl, sir," exclaimed the indignant Brazilian with great emphasis, "that little girl is my wife, sir!" The captain collapsed.

A CITY OF A DAY.

A California City which grew up and then Vanished.

A writer in the *Overland Monthly* says of Meadow lake, which is called the Californian Pompeii:

In two months, May and June, 1866, over 4,000 people arrived! Every sleeping place was full even to overflowing. Twenty, thirty, forty persons were sometimes crowded together in a vile room, appropriately called a "corral." Men who happened to be belated walked the streets all night, or lay on benches if they were able to resist a low temperature; in the morning paid $1 for a biscuit, a cup of muddy coffee, and a leathery mustang steak; then perhaps slept an hour or two on the sunny side of a house. For a lot sixty by eighty feet on any of the principal streets, $1,500 to $2,500 was asked, and not unfrequently paid in gold coin. A small structure on C street, eighteen by twenty-four feet, rented for $200 a month. The possessor of a few corner lots counted himself a millionaire, and condescendingly hobnobbed with the San Franciscan who owned only a few blocks of brick buildings within a stone's throw of the bank of California. Four saw mills had been running at the top of their capacity all the spring, and as soon as the weather permitted, some 400 or 500 buildings were knocked together with amazing rapidity, making about 650 in all the city. A thin shell of boards, with "rustic" outside, paper inside, and a ceiling of "white domestic"—it is astonishing how little it takes to make a comfortable house in California.

But it is more astonishing how great and complete was the infatuation of the people. A young acquaintance of mine who was there explained thus: "I never should have gone into the thing if I had not seen the oldest and best merchants in the State of Nevada—men in whose judgment I had perfect confidence, who had often been at the forefront of excitement like this, and who ought to have been able to judge whether the town had any substance to it or not—going in up to their ears, investing for all they were worth. When I saw such men putting all their capital to the touch, I thought it was safe enough for me to follow."

In June, 1866, a stock board of thirty-nine members was established! In view of the fact that there was not a solitary mine which had yet a more substantial existence than the name engrossed on the recorder's book—not even a ledge sunk upon, and its proportions developed—this transaction was as refreshing to men's heated brows as as a Sierra breeze. Day after day, with countenances as solemn and as placid as a ham of bacon, these valuable members of society assembled together, and the secretary sonorously called "U. S. Grant," "Comet," "Confidence," "Mohawk and Montreal," "Enterprise," and the rest of the long list, and not a soul responded. Except for the pompous braying of that official, there reigned the silence of the grave. Like Cicero's priests of Rome, when they were behind the curtain, they looked in one another's faces and laughed. This stock board was the laughing stock—which was the only actual stock dealt in—of the whole district. It was regarded by everybody in Meadow Lake as a very broad and attenuated farce. A few sober and sensible men of the town regretted these proceedings of unmitigated futurity, for they knew well, what the others could hardly have been ignorant of, that they would bring the new district into contempt, and confirm even greenhorns in the belief that the whole matter was intended for a swindle. It is difficult to explain or understand this thing, except as a piece of that reckless gaiety and bravado with which Californians seek to smooth over a rough place and escape from a bad situation. For even thus early it is highly probable that there had begun to dawn on many souls a great and bright light, and that they were beginning already to meditate on the sweet uses of adversity. For a graceful and masterly retreat from an "almighty sell," commend me of all men to a Californian.

"The Pocket on the Hip."

Seeing an article in your paper this morning, says a letter in a San Francisco paper, upon the reason why there are so many murders in this community, and laying it upon the neglect of juryman to do their duty, it occurred to me to suggest whether a certain fashion of wearing a pocket on the side of the pantaloons, which has prevailed for the last ten or fifteen years, has not been the fruitful cause of many a homicide. We all know that the motion of a man in putting his hand in this pocket is the same as that made in drawing a pistol, which is usually worn in the same position. The other day a man shot another on board of a vessel here. The one who shot says the other made a motion as if to draw a pistol. This may be so, and yet the latter be unarmed, and he might only have been going to take a chew of tobacco. The motion, however, will always cause apprehension in the minds of those who carry weapons, especially when persons are angry. We recollect years ago hearing the late Edward Marshall in summing up a murder case to a jury, when he took occasion to refer to this same suggestion. He said that it might not mean anything for a man in Massachusetts, when he had an altercation, to put his hand under his coat tail, but that in South Carolina it might mean a good deal. In this community, where weapons have always been so generally carried, this motion by an angry man is full of danger. If there is no pocket on the hip, this motion will not be made by an unarmed man, and more than one life thus saved. We go for abolishing the pocket on the hip.

Items of Interest.

The last thing a man should be out of—Temper.

To keep eggs through the winter—Don't eat them.

"Advertising costs money." So does store rent; so do all good and useful things.

"Where is 'parts unknown?'" asks a correspondent. "Where they don't advertise."

Don't tell an editor how to run a newspaper. Let the poor fool find it out himself.

Performances in the Japanese theaters begin at six o'clock in the morning and close at nine at night.

Glory is well enough for a rich man, but it is of very little consequence to a poor man with a large family.

"I was very near selling my boots the other day," said Joe to a friend. "How so?" "I had them half-soled."

Ladies are said to wear their street costumes trimmed with bugles because they assist them in making their calls.

Wouldst thou be a rebel? Come, rebel then,
For an experiment against thy heart!
Hast thou never been a ruler? Well, then,
Rule thyself, O man, whoe'er thou art.

A Frenchman intending to compliment a young lady by calling her a gentle lamb, said: "She is one mutton as is small."

An Englishman has just bought at Bordeaux, for $1,800 francs, three bottles of Medoc wine, of the year 1793—$120 a bottle.

We shall hail the day of female suffrage, for then the monotony of seeing a rooster at the head of every victorious newspaper will be relieved by the occasional interspersion of a hen.

Without any desire to brag, the Detroit *Free Press* points to a Michigan sunflower nineteen feet high, and respectfully inquires after the health of other sunflowers around the country.

The best shot ever heard of has been made in Calais, Maine, where a gentleman fired, in midnight darkness, at the *bark* of a dog, and the next morning found the animal dead, the bullet having hit him in the throat.

Two ladies caught small-pox from wearing dresses which they had hired to go to a ball in London. One died, and the other brought suit against the proprietor of the costume-shop. The latter argues that he did not rent the disease. The lady took it without his permission. Case still on.

Twenty barrels entered as "salt meat" and "Australian beef" were seized at Portsmouth, England, and in each barrel was found the corpse of a full grown negro. They reached England from the United States and were intended for dissection in London; but who sent them, and where did the sender get them?

The main features of a new plan, on trial in the British navy, for raising sunken ships are closing hermetically the hatches and all openings in the upper parts and pumping down air. The air thus introduced rises toward the under side of the deck, and, not being able to escape, presses the water down and out through the holes made in the ship's bottom. The vessel by this means will be rendered buoyant and rise to the surface.

Suffering in Nebraska.

Col. N. A. M. Dudley, U. S. A., has, at the instance of General Ord, commanding the Department of the Platte, made a careful inspection of those counties in Nebraska that were visited by grasshoppers. He has just submitted an elaborate report which contains by all odds the best statement of facts in regard to the scourge that has been made. Colonel Dudley rode from house to house, accompanied by couriers, and acquired his information personally and at first hands. In Red Willow county he found many houses abandoned, and the settlers who remained had only ten or fifteen days' provisions on hand. They informed Colonel Dudley also that they did not know where a further supply could be obtained. The grasshoppers have left their fields bare, the buffalo have gone to distant pastures about the headwaters of the Republican, far beyond the reach of these poor people, and their domestic animals are reduced to mere skeletons. A thorough canvass showed that there are 544 persons in Red Willow county who must have help within ten days. In Furnas county, substantially the same deplorable state of affairs was found. Many settlers had left, but others could not get away. The settlers on the Sappa and the Beaver were brought together by couriers to meet Colonel Dudley at Arapahoe. There are 9,300 people in Furnas county. One-fifth will require aid in thirty days, and the number will be increased, so that full three-fourths will have to be supported before spring. Many instances of actual present suffering are mentioned. Harlan county has many suffering families already. Meetings held in the interests of relief were attended by men whose wives and children were "absolutely without food." Colonel Dudley gives the facts in a precise manner, by precincts, and they all bear the same complexion. The same is true of Gosper county. The following is quoted from Colonel Dudley's report:

"Great suffering exists in all five of these extensive frontier counties to a fearful extent. The settlers are, in most instances, scattered over a large extent of country, a large portion of them living far up numerous streams flowing into the Republican. If the winter should be as severe as that of 1870-71, and deep snows fall, beyond a doubt hundreds will starve."

Dropping Off.—The editor of an exchange disposes of a chromo advertising enterprise thus: Dear Sir—As the "Portfolio of Gems" will not answer as an overcoat during the coming winter, and we are not cannibalistic enough to dine on "The Twins," your munificent offer is respectfully declined, without thanks.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, DEC. 3, 1874.

THE MINER is published every Thursday, at Smethport, McKean County, Pa. It is the intention and the highest ambition of the Publisher to make THE MINER a first class local and family journal. Items of news from all parts of the County are respectfully solicited, and will be liberally paid for if desired.

SUBSCRIBERS.—The regular subscription price of THE MINER is Two Dollars per annum. But hereafter, and during the present management, parties paying their subscription in advance will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent. upon the subscription price, when paid in cash.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.—We cannot pay any attention to anonymous communications; every article must be accompanied by the writer's true name and address for our own security. We cannot possibly return rejected manuscripts, which fact we desire to impress on all contributors.

ADVERTISING TERMS.—Legal, Official and transient advertising, per square—three times or less Two Dollars, each subsequent insertion, fifty cents. Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Obituary notices, over five lines, ten cents per line. Professional cards, five lines or less, per year, five dollars. Rates for display advertisements furnished on application.

THIRTEEN salary grabbers were elected to the next Congress, the majority being of course Democrats.

ON the 20th inst. a fire broke out in Brookville, Pa., destroying $250,000 worth of valuable property, including the *Republican* office, Opera House, Masonic Hall, and all the principal buildings on Main street.

THE School Board of Rochester, N. Y., decided to discontinue their schools on and after the 30th of last month, owing to the lack of funds. This is probably the most shameful instance of bad management we have had in the country.

"GATH" says of the next Speakership: At the present moment it is believed that the issue lies between Kerr, of Indiana, and Wood, of New York. Wood has the long purse; Kerr the clean conscience. With my knowledge of Democracy, I bet on Wood.

SINCE the repeal of the moiety law smuggling has grown to fearful proportions in New York, and honest merchants are now making complaint that they are undersold, while the revenues of the Government have sadly deteriorated. Worth investigating.

AN army officer, who has been spending some months in the South, and who has returned North, confirms the belief that the successes of the Democratic party in 1876 would be followed by an attempt to reimburse the Southern Democrats for all damages sustained by them while resisting the Union armies during the late war. This officer says that in all the Southern States those who suffered these losses have, since the elections, begun to gather evidence in support of the claims which they will make upon the government in the event of the expected advent of the Democratic party to power.

THE dawn of the good time coming seems already breaking upon the West. The statement comes thro' Chicago papers that fully $9,000,000 of currency have been sent from that point into the hog and corn-raising districts of Northern Illinois and Southern Iowa within the last two or three weeks, which, with what has been sent from other places, will make money abundant in those sections. Notwithstanding these drains, the banks are in ample funds, having $11,000,000 more on deposit than at any time since the panic.—Hogs and grain are pouring into Chicago in unprecedented quantities, and business is decidedly looking up.

So far five colored men have been elected to the next Congress. Two of them are from South Carolina, one from Alabama, and one from Louisiana. One of the South Carolinians, Lee is a Democrat, and was elected by a Democratic and bolting Republican constituency, and affords the novel spectacle of a colored man representing the Democracy of the Palmetto State in Congress. The St. Paul *Pioneer* has these reminiscences of this new Democratic light:

He was formerly master of ceremonies and things in Col. Bill King and Senator Windom's stable at Washington; he was also their coachman, and was accustomed to let them ride out with him; but, along toward the last of it, Samuel didn't like to be bothered with 'em. The result was, that Samuel's resignation as coachman was accepted, and the Hon. Mr. Rainy picked him up for a place on the Capitol police. And now Samuel has now done busted Rainy, and is a prospective Democratic M. C. himself. This is a free country.

The Line of Battle.

There is no doubt that out of the Southern question will arise one of the chief, if not the chief, issue that is to determine the status of political parties for some to come. It will constitute the dividing line between them. Other leading questions, such as the finances, internal improvement, and free trade or protection to home industry, cannot, of course, be ignored, but it will hardly be possible to make them strictly party issues. They partake more of a sectional character, and the members of both political organizations will arrange themselves upon the one side or the other, according to the prevailing sentiment of the locality in which they live. But upon the proper manner of dealing with the South there will be no such commingling of persons of opposite political faith. The division here will be clearly cut, and as Mr. Blaine says, every Republican will be found upon one side of the line and every Democrat upon the other. And, after all, it cannot be denied that this single question takes precedence by virtue of its paramount importance. The others belong to that class of administrative measures that are called into being by, and derive their prominence solely from exigencies that are temporary in their nature. They vary with the constantly changing needs of the country—coming to the front at one time and receding at another, ever shifting as the population expands and business interests are assuming new phases, and business centres are springing up in different localities. These questions are simply matters of opinion regarding the management of our national affairs. But the powers and duties of the several States, and the authority of the Federal Government over the different members of the Union family, and its responsibility in relation to them, are fundamental matters. They lie at the very base of our form of government, and therefore can never become obsolete. These are all involved in the Southern problem, and upon their solution depends the existence of our republican institutions and the preservation of our liberties.

Although nearly ten years have elapsed since the close of the war the Southern States are not yet in condition to be left safely wholly to themselves. The machinery of government has been in operation in all of them, but a large element of the population has not been reconstructed. It is as essentially rebel to day as it was when Jeff. Davis held his Confederate court at Richmond.—The old doctrine of State rights and State sovereignty has survived the terrible blows of Grant and Sherman, Meade and Sheridan, and only awaits a favorable opportunity and a fair prospect of success to again assert itself and demand recognition. The successes of the Democracy this year have given increased vigor to the dangerous heresy and raised the hopes of its supporters. These victories have been celebrated in the South by the display of rebel flags and the utterances of sentiments as treasonable as any that ever formed an accompaniment to the crack of the slave driver's whip, or the roar of Confederate cannon. The forms of law are entirely disregarded by Southern Democrats in their eager pursuits of power. They do not hesitate to resort to arms even, when more peaceable operations will not serve their purposes. And all the while the Northern Democracy is contracting an acute bronchial disorder by its furious hurrahing for home rule. No intelligent observer, who takes notes of these things, can fail to see the point towards which we are drifting, and it is quite probable that the people will be able to discern it with the naked eye before two years shall pass away. It is anarchy, pure and simple.

But we do not apprehend that the country will ever strike upon that rock. We only say that Democratic gales are driving it that direction. It is the mission of the Republican party to steer it safely by the danger. It has done it once and it can do it again. It takes issue with it and the nation's enemies upon the question thus presented to it, and will to the last maintain as one and inseparable the integrity and supremacy of the Federal government and the liberty of the people. Here, upon this line, the parties are divided, and here the political battles of the future will be fought until the issue is surely and permanently settled. The Democrats, under the banner of home rule, which, being interpreted, means no government at all, are on one side, and Republicans, flying the stars and stripes, which means a central government strong enough to compel every State and individual in the Union to obey the laws, and to secure to every citizen, be he high or low, rich or poor, white or black, the full enjoyment of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," are on the other. This is the line of the coming battle. Who can doubt the final result?—*Buffalo Express.*

Forney's Press Not Sold.

The Philadelphia *Press* of Tuesday says: The rumors of the sale or transfer of the *Press* property and change of the management have been so rife, and have assumed such shape during the past week that it is judged best to set them at rest by an explicit and authoritative contradiction.

No sale of the *Press* has been made, nor is any contemplated. There will be no transfer of the paper on the first of January next, which remains as it always has been, in sole proprietorship of Hon. John W. Forney. There will be no change in the editorial Staff of the *Press* with the new year.

Next Tuesday the 8th, Venus flies in the face of the Sun. She will not sit in his lap. That is not the kind of a sit that the astronomers refer to when they allude to the matter.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Lev. Fa.* &c. *Ex.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of McKean, State of Pa., to me directed, I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of Dec. A. D. 1874, at one o'clock p. m. the following described tract or parcel of land, to wit:

All that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the township of Bradford, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit.—Beginning at a beech tree at the northeast corner of lot No. 202 thence west fifty-eight and 4-10 rods, thence north one hundred and 75-100 rods to a post on the south line of lands conveyed to S. Walker, thence north sixty-two and 3-4 degrees east fifty-seven and 50-100 rods, thence north 27½ degrees west ten rods, more or less, to a post on the south side of the public road, thence by said road south 64¼ degrees east nine and 75-100 rods to a post in line of lot No. 126, thence south one hundred and forty-two rods to the place of beginning. Containing forty-four and 8-10 acres, more or less. ALSO—One piece or parcel of land in same township, and village of Tarport, Beginning at a stake on the road leading from Tarport to Littleton, on the south side of the road, being the northwest corner of lot No. 1, thence south 26¼ degrees east ten rods, thence west 26¼ degrees south six rods, thence north 26¼ degrees west ten rods, thence east 26¼ degrees north six rods along said road to the place of beginning. Containing sixty square rods of land, more or less, being village lot No. 2 and ½ of No. 3. ALSO—another lot, beginning at the northwest corner of village lot No. 4, in the village of Tarport, thence south 26¼ degrees east ten rods, thence north 63¾ degrees east six rods, thence north 26¼ degrees west ten rods, thence south 63¾ degrees west six rods, to the beginning. Containing sixty square rods, being village lot No. 4 and part of No. 3. ALSO—One other lot or parcel of land in said village of Tarport, being village lots Nos. 5 and 6, and east part of No. 7, in Hogle's survey, beginning at a post corner on the highway leading up the east side of the Tunungwant creek, at the northwest corner of John F. Melvin lot No. 4 thence south 26¼ degrees east ten rods to a post, thence south 63¾ degrees west nine rods and seven and a half feet, thence north 26¼ degrees west ten rods, thence north 63¾ degrees east nine rods and 7½ feet to the place of beginning. Containing ninety four square rods and 149 square feet more or less. ALSO—Another lot or parcel of land in said village of Tarport, beginning at a post corner on the south side of the public highway, running up the east side of the Tunungwant creek, at the north east corner of a lot conveyed to J. F. Clark by Charles F. Melvin, on the 28th day of April A. D. 1869, thence south 25¼ degrees east ten rods, more or less, to a post, thence west 26¼ degrees south eighty nine feet more or less to a post at the southeast corner of a lot deeded to J. F. Clark by David H. Anthony and wife, on the 6th day of October, 1864, thence north 25¼ degrees west ten rods more or less to the highway, thence by the highway east [illegible] degrees north eighty-nine feet more or less to the beginning. Containing 1560 square feet, be the same more or less. ALSO—One village lot in said township of Bradford, bounded on the east by lands of E. V. B. Dikeman, late of Emily Miller, on the south by lands of the said E. V. B. Dikeman, also late belonging to the late Emily Miller, on the west by lands of H. Snyder, and on the north by the public highway, on the east side of the Tunungwant creek. Containing one fourth of an acre more or less. ALSO—One other piece or parcel of land in same township, beginning at a post in the south line of the road leading from Tarport to Bradford, thence southwardly by land of Hiram Hogle ten rods, thence westwardly by lands of Orson Hogle, now E. B. Dikeman, four rods, thence northwardly ten rods to the south line of said road, thence eastwardly by said road, four rods to the beginning. Containing one fourth of an acre, being village lot No. 9.

All the above tracts of land comprising one property containing 47 acres more or less about 35 acres improvement, having three frame dwelling houses, four frame barns, about 30 fruit trees, one small brick building thereon, and water brought to the house and in the yard in pipes.

ALSO—One other piece or parcel of land in same township, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on the east bank of the Tunungwant creek, at a corner of land owned by Wm. B. Fisher, thence south 35 degrees east 60 rods, more or less, to a post on the north side of the public highway, and at the corner of land owned by said Fisher, thence by said public highway north 63¾ degrees east thirty five rods to a post on the north side of said highway, thence north 30 degrees west sixty and 8-10 rods, more or less, to a post on the east bank of said creek, thence up said creek to the place of beginning. Containing thirteen and 4-10 acres, more or less, being part of old lot No. 127, and part of Warrant No. 3208. All improved. One frame dwelling house, one frame barn, one blacksmith shop, and about 30 fruit trees and a well of water thereon.

ALSO—One other piece or parcel of land in same township, beginning 27 rods easterly, by the road, from the east corner of S. Barnes' lot, thence north 26¼ degrees west fifty-nine rods to a beech tree on the north line of lot No. 127, thence east by line of said lot eight and 7-10 rods, thence south 26¼ degrees east fifty-five rods to the Bradford and Smethport road, thence by said road south 63¾ degrees west eight rods, to the beginning. Containing two acres and 136 square perches.

ALSO—One other lot or parcel of land in same township, beginning at a beech tree in the northwesterly corner of the last above described lot, thence by the said lot south 26¼ degrees east fifty nine rods to the said road, thence by said road south 63¾ degrees west 61, teen and one-half rods, thence north 26¼ degrees west fifty one rods, thence easterly by the north line of lot No. 127 seventeen rods to the place of beginning. Containing six acres, being part of lot No. 127.

ALSO—One other lot or parcel of land bounded on the south by public highway, on the east by land of J. E. Blair, on the north by land of J. F. Melvin and west by land of Wm. Norton. Containing three acres. The three above lots of land comprising one farm. Containing eleven acres and 136 square perches more or less, all improved having thereon one frame dwelling house, two frame barns, about 50 fruit trees, a few shade trees and shrubbery and a well of water.

ALSO—One other lot of land in same township known as the Hazard store lot, beginning at a post corner being the southeast corner of a lot deeded to Rawson E. Dodge, thence north 36¼ degrees west four and one half rods, thence south 50 degrees west two rods more or less to the road leading from P. M. Fuller's Hotel across the Tunungwant creek, thence south 31 degrees east 4½ rods to a Post corner, thence north 50 degrees east 3½ rods more or less to the place of beginning. Containing 11½ square rods.

ALSO—One other lot of land in the village of Tarport, beginning at the junction of the Kendall creek road with the Bradford road, and on the east side of said road, thence south 26¼ degrees east ten rods, thence south 60 1-4 degrees west four rods, thence north 26¼ degrees west ten rods, thence north 63¾ degrees east to the beginning. Containing one fourth of an acre with a two story frame building thereon.

ALSO—One other piece or parcel of land, beginning at a post corner two rods south 21 degrees west, from the spring run where the said Schoonover now brings water in pipes to his house, thence north 10 degrees west 8 rods to a post, thence north 80 degrees east two rods to a post, thence south 10 degrees east eight rods to a post, thence south eighty degrees west to the place of beginning. Containing one tenth of an acre more or less, with the right and privilege of taking the water from the spring on land hereby conveyed across any part of the land of said Schoonover in pipes or otherwise, also the right to enter upon and dig and lay pipes or otherwise to carry the water at any time and place on said Schoonover's land without any let or hinderance and being part of lot No. 127 in warrant No. 3208.

ALSO—One other lot or parcel of land in same township, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post corner on the east side of the spring run near the house of Lyman Cross on the south side of the road leading from the village of Bradford down the Tunungwant creek, thence south 19 degrees east 16 rods to a post, thence south 63 degrees west 16 rods to a post, thence north 19 degrees west 16 rods to a post, on the west side of the spring run, thence north 63 degrees east 16 rods, to the place of beginning. Containing one acre and six-tenths of an acre, more or less.

ALSO—One other piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Keating, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at an ironwood on the east line of lot No. 257 of the allotment of Bingham lands in said township conveyed to Wm. Halsey, thence east 114 perches to a hemlock, thence south 70 4-10 perches, thence west 114 2-10 perches, thence north 70 4-10 perches to the beginning. Containing forty seven and three-tenths acres with the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., be the same more or less. About 25 acres improvement, one frame dwelling house, one frame barn, orchard of about 60 fruit trees, and a good spring of water threon.

Taken in execution, and will be sold, as the property of Jos. F. Clark and Jas. M. Welch, at the suit of Diggs, Cunningham & Co., also at the suit of Morvin & Co., also at the suit of M. C. Palmer & Co, also at the suit of F. & L. B. Reed & Co,

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Smethport, Nov 28, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Vend. Ex.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of Dec. A. D 1874, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tract or parcel of land to wit

All that certain lot of land situate in the village of Kane, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, and being block No. 15 on the plot of the said village of Kane, described as follows. Beginning at a stone marking the intersection of Biddle street otherwise known as the Smethport road, and Edgar street, thence north 17 degrees 25 minutes west 450 feet to a stone marking the intersection of Edgar street with Greeves street, thence south 72 degrees, 35 minutes west 225 feet to a stone marking the intersection of Greeves street and Chase street extended, thence in a south-westerly direction (angle 126 degrees 3) minutes) 118 3-10 feet to a stone marking the boundary of the right of way of the Philadelphia & Erie Railway Company, being 66 feet distant from the centre of the Railroad track, thence running south easterly following the boundary of the right of way 259 feet to a stone, thence north 72 degrees 35 minutes east, (angle 140 degrees 39 minutes) 340 3-10 of a foot to the place of beginning, containing four acres, more or less, upon which is located a large hotel known as the Thompson House. Also the following lots or squares as designated by the plot of the village of Kane to wit. Nos 28 [illegible] and 67, containing five and three-fourths acres each. Nos 14 and 38 containing five and one half acres each, Nos. 4, 8, 10, 12, 18, [illegible], 22, 24, 26, [illegible], 32, 34 and 42, containing three and one half acres each, be the same more or less. Also subdivision No. 81 of warrant No. 3156, No. 78 of warrant No. 3132, No. 77 of warrant 3154, No. 80 of warrant 3166, No. 75 of warrant No. 3210, situate in the township of Wetmore, and each containing 250 acres more or less. Also all the following warrants and portions of warrants in Wetmore township to wit: Nos. 3121, 3087, 3162, 3120, 3122, 3131, 3212, 321, 3121, 3176, 3152 and 3172, containing 990 acres each, 3169 containing [illegible] acres, 3210 containing 900 acres, 3175 containing 400 acres, 3157 containing [illegible] acres, 3161 containing 900 acres, 3130 containing [illegible] acres, and [illegible] containing 375 acres. Also the following warrants and parts of warrants situate in Hamlin township, to wit: Nos. 2469, 2070 [illegible], 2071, [illegible], 2089, 2090, 2091 [illegible], 3080, 3091, 3043, 3095, 3148, 3124, 3127, 3136 and 2092, each containing 990 acres. No. 2066 containing [illegible] acres, 2063 containing [illegible] acres, and No. 2067 containing 500 acres, unimproved. Subject to the following mortgages to wit: The McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Company to Samuel Wilson and Edward P. Clay, Trustees, dated Feb. 1st, A. D. 1863 and recorded in McKean county, in Mortgage Book B, page 186.

The McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Company to Chas. H. Hutchinson and Harry G. Clay, Trustees, dated June 22d, 1867 and recorded in McKean county in Mortgage Book B, page 202.

The McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Company to Chas. H. Hutchinson and Harry G. Clay, Trustees, dated Dec, 20, A. D. 1870, recorded in McKean county in Mortgage Book B, page 290.

Taken in execution and will be sold as the property of the McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Company at the suit of Robert Patterson and Wm. Hacker.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Nov. 28, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *al. Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county Pa., I have levied upon the following described real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 21st day of Dec. A. D. 1874, at one o'clock, P. M.

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Eldred, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a Pine corner, being the south east corner of warrant No. 74 as established by a resurvey, thence north seventy-five and one-fourth degrees west twenty-eight perches; thence north sixty degrees west sixty-one and eight tenths perches to a beech corner, thence north sixty-two degrees west, twenty-three and five-tenths perches to the centre of the turnpike, thence south thirty six and one fourth degrees west thirteen and two tenths perches, thence south twenty-six and one half degrees west sixteen perches to the north bank of the Allegany River at the bridge, thence south nine degrees west fifteen and two tenths perches thence south sixty seven and three fourths degrees west fourteen and two tenths perches, thence south forty nine and three fourths degrees west nine and eight-tenths perches to the south line of the warrant, thence by the said line west fifty-four and six tenths perches to the south west corner of the warrant, being a post, thence north ninety perches to a post corner, thence east two hundred and two perches to a post corner, thence south ninety perches to the place of beginning containing eighty-eight acres and forty square perches, strict measure, more or less,

ALSO—one other piece or parcel of land in same township, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post at the north west corner of lot No. 68 of the allotment of Keating & Co's lands in said township, thence north eighty perches, thence east one hundred perches, thence south eighty perches, thence west one hundred perches to the beginning containing fifty acres more or less, being w. No. 69 of the said Keating lands.

ALSO—One other piece or parcel of land in same township, bounded and described as follows. Beginning at the north west corner of John Fobes lot No. 97, thence north thirty-four perches to the south west corner of lot No. 99, thence east one hundred-eighty two perches, thence south ten perches, thence east two perches, thence south twenty four perches, thence west one hundred and eighty-four perches to the beginning, containing thirty nine acres, being lot No. 98 in warrant No. 3457 of the Keating lands in said township. The three above described tracts of land comprising one property. Containing 177 1-4 acres more or less about one 112 acres improved, and having thereon one two story frame tavern house, one two story frame store, two frame dwelling houses, four frame barns, one wagon shed, one corn house, one brick milk house, about one hundred fruit trees, several shade trees, water brought to the hotel and barn in pipes and several springs of water.

ALSO—one other piece or parcel of land in same township, bounded and described as follows to wit: On the north by land of Waterbury Miller, east by the turnpike, south by land of Hyde Rice and west by the Allegheny River containing twenty-five acres, more or less,—about ten acres improved.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Ransom Larrabee at the suit of A. N. Taylor.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Nov. 28, 1874.

Executor's Sale.

WHEREAS LETTERS TESTAMENTARY TO the estate of Nathaniel Robbins, deceased, late of the township of Norwich, have been granted to the subscriber, I will expose to public sale on THURSDAY,

JANUARY 14, 1875,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the following property:

One hundred and fifty (150) acres, fifty (50) acres of which being improved, with dwelling-house, barn, wagon-house, and orchard thereon.

GHORDIS CORWIN, Executor,

Dec. 3, 1874—6t.

Petition.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PETITION will be presented at the next session of the Legislature for the passage of a law reinstating the Commissioners of the Big Level State Road, long enough to collect present taxes, pay up indebtedness and settle up accounts.

For the Commissioners W. S. OVIATT.

Dec. 3, 1874.—4t.

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS, the Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS President Judge, and the Hons. W. S. BROWNELL and LOYAL WARD, Associate Judges of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of M'Kean have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, Oct. 2, A. D. 1874, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of Dec. next, and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county that they be then and there in their proper persons at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, with their rolls records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of said county of M'Kean, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as well as just.

Dated at Smethport, Nov. 28, 1874, and the 98th year of the Independence of the United States of America. M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

A LECTURE To Young Men.

Just Published, in a sealed Envelope. Price 6 cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa induced by Self abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ *This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.*

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers

Chas. J. C. Cline & Co.,

127 Bowery, New York; P. O. Box 4586

Dissolution.

THE undersigned having this day dissolved co partnership are anxious to close the books of the firm as soon as possible. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately by cash or note, or the same will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection

WRIGHT & WHEELER,

Allegany Bridge, Nov 17, 1874—4t

Orphan's Court.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Almira Lewis Administratrix of Clark Lewis, dec'd, has filed in the Register's Office in and for the county of McKean, at Smethport, her final account as Administratrix of the said Clark Lewis, and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 21st day of December next, at the Court House at Smethport, in said county.

M. A. SPRAGUE, Register.

Register's office Nov 28, 1874—4t

S. W. Smith.

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR,

PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

A. M. ADAMS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND

MANUFACTURERS OF

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS

No. 48 and 50 PEARL St., Buffalo, N. Y

W. S. BROWNELL,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

&c., &c., &c.

Motto—*Quick Sales, Small Profits.*

Store opposite Baptist Church, Smethport. Pa. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

| R. L. PAGE. |

MERCHANT TAILOR.

OLEAN, N. Y.

2nd Door south of the Olean House.

Good Fits and Durable Garments.

I HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF Fall and Winter cloths and cassimeres, which I am prepared to make up for my customers in the latest and best style,

GOOD WORKMEN ONLY EMPLOYED.

Olean, N. Y., August 6, 1874.

P. BECKER & CO.

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils,

Glass, Putty,

Nails, Etc., Etc.

468 and 470 Main Street,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

R. O. Smith & Co's

EXCELSIOR!

FALL OF 1874.

Our purchases for this Fall are large and exceedingly choice in character; we have received large invoices of staple and fancy goods, and many job lots that will be sold at job prices. Both

Domestic & Foreign

goods are much lower in price than they have been since the war. Our large and varied stock of

Dress Goods

cannot be equalled. Without enumerating, it includes all the market furnishes. Our

Stock of Shawls

includes many novelties; gloves and hosiery for men, women and children, kid, dog skin, lile, silk, &c. An immense stock of

Bugle and Beaded Fringes,

Passamentains necklaces, &c., for trimming dresses, sacques, &c. Beaded beltings and gimps. A large stock of

Hamburg Edgings,

and insertions; a full line of white goods, including Marseilles quilts, piques, figured, plain and satin striped, linens, damasks, napkins, towels, handkerchiefs, &c.

Great Bargains

in job lots of Sardinia grey cloths, cassimeres, vestings, waterproofs, Kentucky jeans, flannels for children; an attractive assortment of notions and umbrellas. We are agents for Johnson's fine

Shoes for Ladies

and for Symmons' hand made shoes for gents. The fall styles of hats and caps for gents and boys. A beautiful line of carpets, tapestry and ingrain.

Wall and Window

paper, oil shades, Nottingham lace and damask curtains.

All the above

Bought for Cash,

and will be sold for the same at satisfactory prices.

Come soon or send your orders.

OLEAN, Sept. 24, 1874. R. O. Smith & Co.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, DEC. 3, 1874.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Wanted.

A Girl to do housework, for which the highest prices will be paid, in cash. For particulars, inquire at the office of the MINER.

The weather is moist.

Can you play "pedro?"

Christmas three weeks from to-morrow.

Gen. Magee and a party of friends were in town last night.

The President of the Erie railway draws a salary of $10,000 a year.

The Wellsboro bank robbers are now undergoing trial at Wellsboro.

Elegant Holiday books, albums, stationery and fancy articles at McCoy & Reilly's Drugstore.

M L Armstrong sells the finest quality of Jewelry, and you would be astonished to learn how low his prices are.

If you want to buy a useful present for your children, look at some of the valuable books at McCoy & Reillys

Dr H L McCoy is attending a session of the Medical Society, of which he is Vice President, at Emporium.

The people are anxiously waiting for those flush and easy times promised us if the Democrats carried the election.

For a good shave, a good cigar, a good box of cuffs or collars, go and see Alfred Sturdivent. But no shaving on Sunday.

We are pained to announce the severe illness of Mrs W. S. Brownell Her recovery is anxiously hoped for by many friends.

Col. Wilcox gives us the cheerful assurance of his belief that the B. N. & Pa R. R. project "is not dead, but sleepeth."

A N Cole has transferred his "Easy Chair" to the Elmira Advertiser We are unable to congratulate the readers of that paper.

It is said that the meanest chap in the world is that fellow who will take a paper a year or two, and then try to get out of paying for it by refusing it at the postoffice.

We publish this week several interesting articles, all with the same title—Sheriff's sale—and all telling the same story, but each having a different plot

A portion of the corps of locating engineers of the McKean & Buffalo Road have been mustered out and gone home, and the Lady of Lyons is unhappy

Collins, the late agent of the B N. Y. & Phila Railroad at Larabee, has been requested to step down and out to give way for a new agent The old, old story—failure to account for money received.

M. L. Armstrong always puts in a large stock of Jewelry, toys, and holiday presents at this time of the year, but this year he has a finer and more complete stock than ever Take a look at them

When you see a young person using his spending money in the purchase of some of the excellent books at McCoy & Reilly's, you may be sure he will eventually make the world better for having lived in it

DeWitt Talmage has a flirtatious way of announcing meetings from his pulpit. The other Sunday he announced "a sociable at Sister Martha's. The girls will all be on hand Let the young men meet them and see them home"

Lonnie Kellogg fastens her garters with $500 diamond clasps. Anna Dickinson snaps a pair of amethysts round her little calves, and the widow of Captain Jack ties up her old army socks with a pair of Shacknasty Jim's old suspenders.

We noticed several persons trying to decipher a written handbill the other day announcing an Administrator's sale. We have no objection to any one saving a dollar by writing their own bills, these hard times, but would gladly have printed them for nothing rather than have the stranger see them and laugh.

A correspondent of the Cattaraugus Republican, writing from Olean says:

Saturday last the heirs of Hober, murdered at Port Allegany last August, were paid the sum of $2,000, by the Connecticut General Life Ins. Co., on a policy on his life, solicited about a year ago by H W Eaton of this village. The amount paid as premiums on the policy was $112, 16.

E. V. Chadwick and wife, and M. L Armstrong without any wife, have been spending a few days in Buffalo, yet the fast stages run twice a day regularly, and never fail to be on time. Had we as many horses as President Grant, we should prefer taking Chadwick's stage line to meet the train, thus saving money, our own horse flesh, and the wear and tear of harnesses and buggies.

Volume III of Appleton's American Encyclopedia is now ready for distribution to subscribers. No more valuable work could grace a library. It is a complete library of itself. If you want to make your friend or yourself a valuable present you could not do a better thing than to subscribe for it. They are delivered every two months, if so desired, so that the expense is not burdensome. Subscriptions received by A. J. Hughes, Port Allegany.

A farmer of Broome county, New York, writes to the New York Times: "I put bells on sheep to keep the dogs off. I have tried it thirty years, and never lost one. My neighbors all around me have lost sheep frequently. They did not use bells. I use one bell for ten sheep. I have so much faith in bells that I think the law should not pay a man for his sheep if he had no bells on them." This is correct. Bells on a few wethers will keep off dogs, and even wild animals.

Large Flow of Oil.

Special dispatch to the MINER.

ALTON, Dec. 3, 1874.

The well on Tuna, known as the Butts well, is flowing about seventy barrels per day.

J. E. BUTTS.

The Blue X.

Those of our subscribers who observe a Blue X on the margin of their paper will understand it to mean that they owe at least one years subscription, if not more; and will please act as conscience dictates.

The First Train on the Buffalo & McKean R. R.

Brought M. L Armstrong the largest and best assortment of Jewelry ever offered for sale in McKean county. All of which he is bound to sell at prices below competition. Call and see the finest stock of

Ladies and Gents Finger Rings,

and

All kinds of Jewelry for the Ladies ever shown in Smethport.

Extra Inducements.

R. O Smith & Co's buyer, Mr. Myer, is now in the city selecting Winter goods, such as Furs, Robes, Holiday knick nacks, &c. Many goods are very much depressed in price during the past month, and the above enterprising Company are determined to profit by it. Having the cash to buy goods at low prices they are able to sell them at corresponding low rates. It will pay to visit them for the necessaries as well as the fancies and luxuries of life. Try them, at all events, if only to look at the new styles and prices.

The New Clothing Store.

Mr S. Gunzberg, of Wellsville, N Y., where he now controls two large clothing stores, has opened in this place a branch store He will sell clothing of all kinds for men and boys, hats and caps, and all articles in the line of gents furnishing goods, as cheap as can be bought at Buffalo or elsewhere. Mr. Gunzberg hopes and expects to make this enterprise a permanent thing, and respectfully invites the citizens of this place and the surrounding country to look at his goods and prices For the present his store is located in the MINER Office Building, next door to McCoy & Reilly's drugstore.

CHRISTMAS TREE.—Christmas will soon be here. There is scarcely a child in the county who is not aware that it will be here three weeks from to-morrow (Friday), and each is looking forward with more or less exalted visions of unlimited stores of Christmas sweetmeats, toys, &c. To meet the wants of all the big and little children of Smethport and vicinity it has been decided to have a general Christmas tree at the M. E. Church Christmas eve. A meeting to make proper arrangements was held at the church Monday evening, and the following Committees appointed

MUSIC—Messrs L. Rogers, C Wolters, Mrs. H Hamlin and Misses Kate Freeman and Dora Gleason.

PROGRAMME—Rev J L. Rusbridge

DECORATION—Misses Mollie Hamlin, Attie Lyman, Nettie Wolters, Dora Beckwith, Emma Beckwith, Cora Backus, Kate Freeman, Bela Sartwell, and Messrs. B Dowey, George Corwin, L. Burlingame, V Powell, Fred. Brownell, J. Beckwith

DISTRIBUTION OF PRESENTS—Messrs. G M Smith, M L Armstrong, I S Gleason.

Messrs. Wallace Ostrander and J. Abbey were charged with the duty of furnishing a suitable tree.

Now get your presents ready, and remember the Golden Rule

PRACTICAL BENEVOLENCE.—Hon J. Dawson Coleman, of Lebanon, offered to pay $1,000 per month, if all others raise $2,000, to furnish work for the unemployed during the winter. A meeting of the citizens was held Thanksgiving evening, the money raised, and the work began Tuesday.

Mr G W Pierce, from Orleans county this State, who has 200 acres of land on the river flats at Genesee Forks, Potter county, Pa., commenced the laying out of the same into village lots on Wednesday last. With the prospects of the short cut on the Erie running to that place, and the advent of the Rochester & Jersey Shore road, Genesee Forks stands a good chance of taking a rapid stride in prosperity —[Buffalo Express.

Thanksgiving day was more generally observed in Smethport this year than usual. Rev. Rusbridge's Sermon is spoken of very highly by those who heard it, and the audience was large. After the church services the Clergy and the Press and their families were generously filled with turkey and "fixins" through the goodness of M. A. Sprague and wife. The Doc. always remembers the poor.

An "old Democrat" published a communication in the Williamsport Sun recommending Guy C. Hinman for United States Senator, and some of the papers are thereupon poking much fun at Guy. We have no idea that he has any very decided senatorial aspirations, but if we must have a democrat in the senate in place of John Scott, we would infinitely prefer him to Bill Wallace or Jerry Black. He would do full as much honor to the State as any yet mentioned as candidates, and he can count on our support.

Mr. C. E. LeSuer, who is now so successfully drilling the Smethport Cornet Band, informs us that he contemplates, as soon as he can make necessary arrangements, the opening of a school for the thorough instruction of pupils in the principle and theory of music, both vocal and instrumental. Many of our young people who are good singers have only a superficial knowledge of the principles of music so necessary to the independent singer; and there are many others to whom a thorough knowledge of music, that can only be gained by a series of lessons and earnest application, will prove a benefit and a pleasure. We bespeak for Mr. LeSuer abundant success in his enterprise.

Since writing the above we are informed by Mr. LeSuer that he has secured the use of the Baptist church, and will open a class for instruction next Tuesday evening.

PORT ALLEGANY ITEMS.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Who stole Tim Mullin's turkey?

Three suits in Justice Court yesterday.

The Mullins say they intend having a ball soon.

Snow has come; the lumbermen and that boy with his sled are pleased.

Capt. Simpson returned East unwell last week; may he speedily recover and be with us again.

Charley Bishop's new store is near completion, he intends starting a bakery in connection.

The windows of our millinery stores present a very attractive appearance just now; too bad that a fellow can not make some excuse to entitle him to a short call inside.

The public schools commence on Monday next with Jos. W. Reilly as Principal and Miss Ida White as Assistant.

The remains of Charley Lillibridge who has been attending the Normal School at Mansfield, were brought home for interment last Saturday; the circumstances were sad, he having died before his relatives reached there. Prof. Fradenburg accompanied the remains and preached the funeral discourse last sabbath; this is the second death that has occurred among the attending students of the institution since it was founded,—an interval of seventeen years.

Correspondence.

TIONESTA, Pa., Nov 27, '74

EDITOR MINER:—Though Forest county has a small population, Tionesta is a pleasant borough, of several hundred inhabitants, with a fine Court House, some elegant private residences, good hotels, one Bank, a graded school, and two newspapers, and pleasantly situated on the Allegany river.

The river is crossed by an iron bridge costing nearly $30,000 The Teachers Institute met on Monday, not large in numbers, but comprising a very intelligent, earnest, and thoughtful class of teachers, such as would do credit to any county, and speaks well for the efficiency of the Supt

Tuesday the genial and ever welcome presence of Dep'y State Sup't Curry was hailed by the many warm friends made at his last year's visit here. After giving much instructions in his clear, scholarly and attractive manner, and two lectures full of sublime thoughts and eloquent diction, he departed on Thursday. It is generally remarked here, as elsewhere, that Dr Curry adorns the eminent and useful position he holds

Last Thursday evening, a Reading Entertainment was given for the benefit of the Institute, with very fair results The session is to close to-day at 1 p m Interest and attendance have been unflagging, to the present hour

W H C

A gentleman who happened in Port Allegany on the day of the suit tells us of an exciting "turkey suit" in that place one day this week. The contestants were Tim. Mullin and Nate. Palmer, two rival hotel-keepers. Mullin believed that his friend Palmer had become feloniously possessed of some of his turkeys, and brought suit. Brothers Cotter and Smith examined witnesses, expounded, propounded pounded (and confounded?) the law at each other. Smith came out of the contest first best and Palmer was declared innocent.

THE R. N. & PA.—The recent cessation of work on the above road has naturally created considerably curiosity as to the probable cause. We have interviewed the gentlemen most interested in the road, including the contractor, Col A. I. Wilcox, and cannot ascertain that they entertain any serious apprehensions on account of the cessation, and there is therefore no reason that the public should. There is no reason to believe that the suspension will be more than temporary, and the work will undoubtedly be taken up and prosecuted with vigor in the Spring. One fact is worth of mention and eminently creditable to the contractor, that every cent of indebtedness so far incurred has been promptly and fully paid. The men were all paid off Tuesday.

Trial List, Dec. T., 1874.

L & C Sherwood, use of Clarissa Sherwood	vs.	C Lewis.
Jas. Kaufman	vs.	Hiram Dean.
Jas. Newell	vs.	Joseph DeLong.
Adm'r of W. M. Newell	vs.	Jacob O'Connor.
Richard Hatfield	vs.	Pittsburgh, Buff. & R. RR Company.
Hiram Dunnaley	vs.	W H Glass.
S D Freeman	vs.	Jno. B Chadwick & P Clark.
Thos. Chattel	vs.	W H Glass.
C T Chamberlain	vs.	Jno. H Wright.
Joseph Weipper	vs.	Bayley & Briggs.
Sewer & Co.	vs.	Wm. Pascell.
A T Newell	vs.	Doolan & Morris.
S D Hamlin	vs.	H D Auit & C Crosfarth.
C T Chamberlain	vs.	Z Loop.
Wm. V. Keating, et al.	vs.	Dennis & Wolcott.
"	vs.	Gilbert Worth.
" "		Jacob Link & Clarence Barrett, terre ten.
" "		Geo. Loop & H C Rice, terre ten.
" "		Geo. W Rea & L H Dolley, terre tenant.
" "		Jas. O'Brien & David Howard jr.

M A. Sprague, Proth'y.

Jury List, Dec. T., 1874.

GRAND JURORS.

Annin—P F Bishop.
Ceres—Nathan Holley, Geo. W. Lamphier, Seth Robinson.
Corydon—E M Holmes.
Eldred—Jno. M Conner, Willard Cummings, S. S. Barrett, G T Dennis, E P Hastings.
Keating—Adelbert Eakog, Egen Gallup, A D Gallup, Thos. Massey, Sen.
Lafayette—T L Brooks, Paul Crol, Benj. Marsh.
Liberty—Stephen Sartwell, Augustus Abbey, Daniel Clark, J A Peckham.
Sergeant—Wm. Tobias, Casper Haines.
Smethport—Charles Corwin.

TRAVERSE & OYER AND TERMINER.

Annin—W H Taylor, Benj. Taylor.
Bradford—J M Webb, Lorenzo Drake.
Bradford borough—Marcus Frank, P T Kennedy.
Ceres—E A Barker, Michael Dunn, John Dalmage.
W H Smith, N Peabody.
Corydon—Thos. Coonrod.
Eldred—Geo. N Fuller, D J Keyes, H G Knapp.
Hamilton—Andrew Abbey.
Hamlin—L B Fletcher.
Keating—J D Burbank, Niles Crossmire, Henry Ball, John Olds, Erastus Curtis, A H Cory.
Lafayette—D A Nutts, Geo. M Hagadorn.
Liberty—J O White, Aaron Hasken, S S Heath.
[illegible]
Norwich—S W Evans.
Otto—T M Bennet, Wm. T Brashead.
[illegible]—L F Wright, E L Knapp.
Wetmore—E M Campbell.
Annin—S C Evans.
Bradford—Alfred Whipple, Hiram Coonley.
[illegible]—Wm. Holly.
Eldred—J. Barton, Wm. Hill.
Liberty—B Benson, Wm. Sumner.
Norwich—J C Parker.
Smethport—J C Hamlin, C A Backus.
Wetmore—J D Brooder.

O. Yosmager, } Jury
A. [illegible], } Com'rs.

Smethport, Oct. 11, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE OF A writ of Vend. Ex. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of Nov. 1874, at one o'clock P. M.

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the townships of Eldred and Annin, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania. bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post the northwest corner of land conveyed to Margaret McMahon, lot No 16, thence south 235 perches to a post the south west corner of land conveyed to Eugene Coeney, lot No. 18, thence east 30 perches to a water beech corner on the bank of Newell creek, thence south 19 degrees west 12 perches, thence south 60 degrees west 23 perches, thence south 10 perches, thence south 63 degrees west 14 perches, thence south 12 perches, thence south 71 degrees west 27 perches, thence south 25 degrees west 10 perches to an Elm corner, on the bank of Newell creek, thence west 66 perches to a post corner, thence north 306 perches to a hemlock corner, thence east 100 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 192½ acres, strict measure, more or less, being lot No. 17 of the Bingham lands about ten acres improved one log house, and, log barn thereon.

Taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of James O'Neil at the suit of Bradford Middaugh.

M N POWELL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Nov. 28, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, Pennsylvania, I have levied upon the following described real estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of Dec. 1874, at one o'clock P. M., the following property to wit.

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Ceres, County of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a hemlock, the northwest corner of land of John Dentz, No. 148, thence south 33 perches to a post the northeast corner of land of Abial North, No. 149, thence west one hundred and sixty one perches to a post the northeast corner of lot No 149, thence north thirty-eight perches to a post, thence east one hundred and sixty-one perches to the place of beginning Containing thirty-eight and 2 10 acres. more or less, being lot No 436 of the allotment of Keating lands in said township, one part of warrant No. 2210, about eight acres improved one plank dwelling house, one log barn, and a good spring of water thereon.

Taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of John R. Dodd, at the suit of Ira Safford now use of J. C. Upthegrove.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Nov. 28, 1874.

SHERIFFS' SALE

BY VIRTUE of a writ of al. Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of Dec A D 1874, at one o'clock P M, the following described tracts or parcels of land, to wit

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Borough of Bradford, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit Beginning at the southeast corner of village lot No. 308 on the north line of school street, thence north 20 rods, thence east 6 rods, thence south 20 rods to a post at the southwest corner of village lot No. 310, on the north line of said street, thence west along said street 6 rods to the place of beginning Containing 120 square perches, being lots Nos. 305 and 312, Unimproved.

Taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Morris M. Houghton, at the suit of J M Tait, use of P. A Newell

M N POWELL, Sheriff
Sheriff's office, Smethport, Nov 28, 1874

SHERIFF SALES.

BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 21st day of Dec. A D 1874, at one o clock P M

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Eldred, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit Beginning at a post standing 142 5-10 perches west and 157 7 10 perches north of a hemlock tree being the southwest corner of warrant number 4321 as established by are survey, and being part of said warrant thence west eighty perches to a hemlock tree corner thence south one hundred and fifty three perches to a small beech tree corner, thence east eighty perches to a post corner, thence north one hundred and fifty three perches to the place of beginning Containing seventy-six acres and five tenths of an acre strict measure, be the same more or less Unimproved

Taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Martin Vanlieu at the suit of John M. Meloy, use of State Bank, of Olean

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Smethport, Nov. 28, 1874

New Gun Shop

At Turtle Point, Pa.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of McKean County that he has opened a Gunsmith Shop at Turtle Point, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line Patronage respectfully solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

A. E Hadley

Turtle Point, Pa Nov 19, '74-3m

Farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a valuable farm, situated on Vaughn Hill, in Bradford township, eight miles from the Borough of Bradford. Said farm contains 105 acres, with 35 improved. Good farm buildings, 40 appletrees, a large chestnut orchard, and three living springs thereon.

For terms and other particulars, address

FRANK PERKINS,
Smethport, Pa.

21-43-3m

Are You Insured?

FOR INSURANCE in good and reliable Companies, apply to

HAMLIN & ROSE

Smethport, Pa.

Who represent the

Franklin Fire of Phila.,

Ins. Co. of North America,

—AND—

Penna. Fire Insurance Co.

C. A. PAYNE

Would inform the people of Smethport and vicinity that he has opened a

Photograph Gallery

in Chadwick's Building on Church St.

PHOTOGRAPHS, AMBROTYPES, FERROTYPES

and pictures of all kinds executed in the best style.

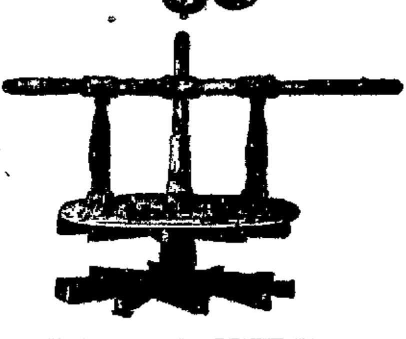
Particular attention paid to

ENLARGING PICTURES.

Give me a trial, Satisfaction guaranteed.

Morse's Favorite

$5



WASHER.

THE undersigned having secured the exclusive right of sale of Morse's Favorite Washer in the counties of

CAMERON, CRAWFORD,
CLINTON, ELK,
FOREST, ERIE,
M'KEAN, POTTER, and
WARREN,

Are prepared to dispose of either County, township or individual rights.

REFERENCES:

The undersigned ladies of Smethport and vicinity, having used Morse's Favorite Washer in their families, have permitted us to refer to them for proof of its many excellencies as a family servant:

Mrs. A. N. Taylor,	Mrs. S. P. Beckwith,
" C K Sartwell,	" John Stoddard,
" H M Powell,	" James Howard,
" John Grigsby,	" Emma Gifford,
" John B Taylor,	" Wm. Sherwood,
" B L Knapp,	" Horace Vansickle,
" Wm. Haskell,	" H F Barbour.

KNAPP & TAYLOR.
B. L. KNAPP JOHN TAYLOR.
Smethport, Pa., July 1, 1874.

SMETHPORT MARBLE WORKS.

The undersigned keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES,

TABLE TOPS, MANTEL-PIECES

Come and see me!

Factory & Warerooms on Water St.

Smethport, Pa.

John Digel, Prop'r.

Market, Grocery & Provision STORE.

J. P. Wendell, Prop'r.

To meet the wants of the people of Smethport and vicinity, and fully satisfied that there is such a want, I have established in the Basement of

Armstrong & Co.'s Drugstore

a commodious

MARKET

AND GENERAL

PROVISION STORE,

where I shall keep on hand

FRESH AND SALT MEAT,

FISH,

VEGETABLES,

FRUITS,

and everything usually kept in a first class Market.

GIVE ME A TRIAL.

J. P. WENDELL.

DRAYING.

This is to give notice that I am prepared to do all kinds of draying between Smethport and Larrabee on the most reasonable terms. All orders attended to promptly and faithfully

ABNER R. TUBBS.
Sept. 10, 1874.

JOSHUA DAVIS. G. H. JAMES

DAVIS & JAMES.

Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed

Clothing, Notions,

Hardware and General Merchandise.

KANE, PA.

W. T. Callar,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Paints,

Oils, Fancy Goods,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

KANE, PA.

EUREKA!
McCOY & REILLY,
("SIDE HILL DRUGSTORE.")
DEALERS IN
Pure Drugs & Medicines,
FORD BUILDING, SMETHPORT, PA.

TO OUR FRIEND AND THE PUBLIC.

We wish to call especial attention to our large and complete stock of School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Albums, &c., which we bought for cash of the receiver appointed for BREED, LENT & Co., Buffalo, directly after their failure, at TEN PER CENT. below the publisher's and manufacturer's prices to jobbers, we therefore DEFY competition, and are prepared to wholesale School Books to dealers in other parts of the county at bottom figures. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY

is always complete, as we receive it in small quantities every few days thereby insuring its freshness. We also keep the very choicest brands of CIGARS and TOBACCO the market affords. Our FANCY GOODS, SUNDRIES, PERFUMERIES, &c., being selected with the greatest care from the best Importing Houses, we are enabled to offer as complete a line as can be found in this part of the country, at the lowest prices. We also keep strictly pure

WINES & LIQUORS

for medical use only. Prescriptions, recipes, &c., carefully prepared.

With many thanks for the liberal patronage we have so far enjoyed, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

McCOY & REILLY.

SMETHPORT, Nov. 6. 1873.

GO TO EATON & SPRAGUE'S

FOR YOUR

STOVES, HARDWARE, COOKING UTENSILS, SHELF FURNITURE, CUTLERY, TINWARE,

and everything that can be found in a first-class Hardware Store

THEY WILL NOT BE OUTDONE IN PRICES OR QUALITY OF GOODS.

Alfred Sturdveint.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his

NEW QUARTERS,
OVER THE POST-OFFICE.

He is prepared to do

Shaving & Hair Dressing

in the highest style and at the lowest price, A select assortment of

Cigars, Collars, Cuffs,

and other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

WHY YOU WANT IT!

FOR ITS GOOD STORIES!
FOR ITS FASHION ARTICLES!
FOR ITS MISCELLANY!
FOR ITS HOUSEHOLD NEWS!

Third Year of
"OUR OWN FIRESIDE,"
A HOME JOURNAL FOR THE FIRESIDE.

16 large pages, with illustrations. Every subscriber has choice of one of three fine chromos—a far better class than those offered by other publishers. Price, $1.50 a Year.

Send three cent stamp for sample copy. Address
Our Own Fireside Pub Co.,
Room 4, Sun Building, N. Y.
Canvassers wanted.

Any Article

Purchased for You.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, or Children's Garments, any Household Goods, Musical Instruments, or Fancy Article.

Anything You Want,

AND WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

Send three cent stamp for circular. Address
PURCHASING AGENCY OF
"Our Own Fireside,"
Room 4, Sun Building, N. Y.

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS

2, 4 & 6 Horse Power.

GET the BEST & CHEAPEST.

Address, M. L. GUMP & CO.,
Room 4, Sun Building, N. Y.

Amateur Job Press.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

For Printers, Druggists, Business Men and Boys.

Send five cents for pamphlet. Address
M. L. GUMP & CO.,
Room 4, Sun Building, N. Y.

Hotel for Sale.

THE BENNETT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is located at the County seat of McKean County, and is the best hotel property in the county. It will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms Any one wishing to purchase a Hotel property will do well to examine it. For any further information, call upon or address the proprietor,

WM. HASKELL,
Smethport, April 2, 1874.

Business Directory.

Byron D. Hamlin & Son.

LAW AND LAND OFFICE. Agency of the Keating lands situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.
Smethport, Pa.

S. D. Freeman,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

SMETHPORT McKean county, Pa., will attend promptly to all calls in his profession

H. L. McCoy,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Smethport, McKean county, Pa., will attend to all calls in his profession.

R. H. Rose.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. Office in the Court House.

D. V. Crossmire.

Resident Surgeon P. & E. R. R. Co.

15 FRALEY ST., KANE, PA.

Prompt attendance given to all professional calls

P. R. Cotter,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

All business entrusted to his care will receive immediate attention. Particular attention given to collections

Backus & Milliken.

ATTORNEYS & Counsellors at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care. Office up stairs in Sartwell block, on Main street.
W. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. BACKUS.

P. Ford.

ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law and Collector of Internal Revenue for McKean, Elk and Cameron counties, will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession in the above counties. Office, Ford Building, Church street, Smethport, Pa.

Bingham Estate.

Robt H. Rose is authorized to receive money for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate. In McKean County His office is in the Prothonotary's office, in the Court House.
Wellsboro, Dec. 24. 1873. Robt. C. Simpson
Agent of the Trustees.

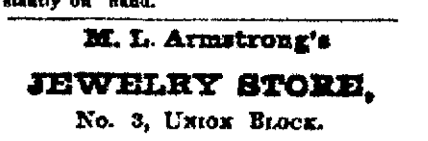
New Cabinet Shop.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having removed his Cabinet Shop two doors above the old stand,—opposite the dwelling house of Mrs. Wolters—he is prepared to sell chairs of most every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of furniture, picture frames, &c., &c. WM. SPECHT.
Smethport, Feb. 4, 1869.

New Paint Shop.

THE subscriber has opened a shop on Mechanic street—near John B. Tylor's old blacksmith shop—and is now prepared to do all kinds of painting in the best possible style Carriage painting, striping, house and sign painting and all other work in this line done in the best manner. The best of material used, and satisfaction guaranteed.
CARL SASSE.
Smethport, May 9, 1872.

Coffins and Caskets.



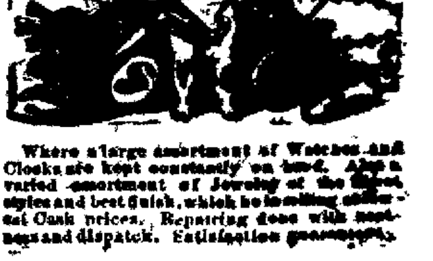
P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

M. L. Armstrong's

JEWELRY STORE,

No. 3, UNION BLOCK.



Where a large assortment of Watches and Clocks are kept constantly on hand. Also a varied assortment of Jewelry of the latest styles and best finish, which he is selling at lowest Cash prices. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Fattening Fowls.

Lucy Hooper writes from Paris to the Philadelphia *Press*: "The greatest curiosity in the Jardin d'Acclimation is the singular fowl-fattening machine, which has been in operation for a short time, but which is a great success. Imagine the top of a round tea-table divided off into sections, with a partition between each section and a board in front with a half-moon-shaped aperture in it. In each of these sections an unhappy duck or chicken is confined by a chain to each leg, and under each is fitted a tray, which receives all the dirt and is emptied daily. Through the center of this structure goes a round post, and there is a series of such tea-table tops to the roof of the building, each with its divisions and its imprisoned fowls. At stated intervals a man comes round with a somewhat complicated machine filled with a kind of thin gruel, and fitted with a pipe at the end of a long India-rubber tube. He introduces this pipe down the throat of a duck, presses down a pedal with his foot, and a certain quantity of food is forced through the tube into the creatures craw, a disk above showing exactly what amount of force he is to use and how much food passes. This process is gone through with each fowl till all are fed, and it is repeated four times a day for ducks and three for chickens. Two weeks suffice to fatten a duck, but three are necessary for a chicken. Apart from the necessary confinement of the birds the process does not seem to be a cruel one, as the amount of food forced down their throats is not excessive. The ducks which I saw fed did not seem to suffer in the least, and in fact when they saw the man approach most of them became clamorous for immediate attention, and plucked at his clothes as he passed, with eager beaks.

The Barrel of Pork.

It appears that the recent action of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce in adopting the national standard barrel of mess pork was in violation of an Ohio law, and therefore is nugatory. The law reads as follows:

"That each barrel of beef or pork put up for exportation in this State shall contain 200 pounds weight of sound, clean, well-slaughtered meat, and such only as is well-fatted, which shall be denominated as follows: * * Each barrel of mess pork shall consist of twenty-five pieces, of eight pounds weight each, as near as may be, making 200 pounds of pork, taken from the middlings or sides of hogs weighing upward of 200 pounds each. * * * The pieces of pork shall be packed on the edge, with at least fifty pounds of clean, fair salt, and two ounces of saltpetre to each barrel, and when thus packed and headed each barrel shall be filled up with strong pickle."

This makes it clear that neither the present standard nor the previous one of 196 pounds conformed to the law. Indeed, one is as complete a violation of the statute as the other, and consequently the Chamber of Commerce cannot enforce the new standard.

Wheat-Growing Maxims.

Somebody has been at the trouble of condensing a great deal of information about wheat-growing in a very small compass, and somebody else has set it afloat without credit. If we could, we would gladly give the name of the author

The best soil for wheat is a rich clay loam.

Wheat likes a good, deep, soft bed.

Clover turned under makes just such a bed.

The best seed is plump, heavy, oily and clean.

About two inches is the best depth for sowing the seed.

The drill puts in the seed better and cheaper than broadcasting.

From the middle of September to the last of October is the best time for sowing.

If drilled, one bushel of seed per acre; if broadcasted, two bushels.

One heavy rolling after sowing does much good.

For flour, cut when the grain begins to harden; for seed, not until it has hardened.

To Preserve Grapes.

A lady from Westfield, Pa., writes a very appreciative letter. She sends the following: "First, pick off all unsound or unripe ones, and lay the clusters in an empty room on papers until dry, for in all packages some will be crushed and dampen others. Then an empty crate will do to pack them in. First a layer of grapes, then a thickness of paper, so as to exclude the air and keep them separate, then grapes, then paper, and so on until you have three or four layers—no more. If the box is to hold more, put in partitions to support the others that are to be packed. We packed hundreds of pounds thus last year, and they kept perfectly until the middle of March, and, had the supply not been exhausted, they could have been kept much longer.

A Strange Act.

News comes from the canton of Tessin, in Switzerland, of a savage act on the part of the chaplain of Merida, in the district of Mendrisio. The brother of the chaplain had given some signs of mental aberration, which led the latter to presume that his brother had some design upon his life. Under this pretext he was shut up in a miserable room with but a small opening in it strongly guarded by bars of iron, through which his meals were handed. One day latterly the sister of the victim, who was in the habit of taking his meals to the window, observed that the last ration had not been withdrawn, and she suspected he was dead. In entering the den, which had not been opened for a long time, Gaetano Roncati, such was his name, was found at the foot of a bed of rotten straw, in contact with the bare earth, in a dying state. His beard was long and untended, his body was covered with bristles rather than hair, and his thin locks spread over his shoulders like those of a *zingaro*. The place looked more like a stable than anything else; its state is not fit for description, but some idea may be formed of it from the fact that for ten years this miserable being had been locked up in the den with no other company than the spiders, which had woven their webs from roof to floor. The cure was called to give the last consolation of religion to the poor creature, but when he arrived this victim of a brother's barbarity had been released from his sufferings.

"Slipped his grip" is California for dying.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

The American Express Company's messenger on the Toronto branch of the Great Western railway was robbed by five masked robbers. The amount of money lost is $12 000 to $15,000 . . . Judge Dillon, in the United States Circuit Court of Nebraska, in the suit of the First National Bank against Douglas county, rendered a decision to the effect that taxes can be collected from national banks, whose capital stock is in government bonds. The amount collectable from the two national banks of Omaha for 1873 is $13,500 . . . The extensive woolen mills of John and James Dobson, at the Falls of the Schuylkill, Pa., stopped running on account of dissatisfaction among the workmen in consequence of a notification from the employers that on and after November 13 their wages would be reduced. The proposed reduction amounts to from ten to twenty-five per cent. on the present wages, and the men, believing that such a change will not provide them with even the necessaries of life, have determined to fight against it to the last. Barney McMahon, of Burkesville, Mo., fired a log heap some distance from his house and kept it burning two weeks. On examination by a detective a few days ago, several hair pins, small buttons and bones, which looked like finger bones and part of an upper jaw bone with teeth attached, were found. This led to the arrest of McMahon, for the murder of his wife, who is missing . . . A mysterious conspiracy, for the purpose, it is believed, of overthrowing the government, has been discovered to exist in Russia. Many of the most exalted personages of the empire are implicated, and its ramifications extend to all parts of the country. Over 3,000 arrests have already been made, including many ladies, some of high rank.

The Council-General of France has rejected a proposition recommending the National Assembly to pass a bill granting amnesty for political offenses, with a view to the release of the Communist prisoners . . . The temperance men in New York State gave Clark, their candidate for Governor, eleven thousand votes. Two years ago the temperance vote was less than two hundred . . . Border warfare along the Rio Grande is expected by the Texans, who insist that there are regularly-organized expeditions on the Mexican side of the river waiting opportunities to dash into Texas and steal and murder . . . There were 56 deaths from scarlet fever at Buffalo during the last month . . . The house and barn of J. Mitchell, in Lancaster, Mass., were burned. A child, ten years of age, was so badly injured that it died the following morning. The sailors of the Atlantic coast have fixed wages at $30 per month for short voyages and $25 for long ones, with $20 to $50 advance . . . The great four-mile heat running race for a purse of $25,000 in gold, given by the Pacific Jockey Club, took place at San Francisco and was won by Katie Pease, a four-year old, in two straight heats, in 7 43¼ and 7 36¼. Seven horses took part in the race.

Mr. Creswell says that it will require $500,000 to enable the commissioners of the late Freedman's Bank to declare a dividend of 20 per cent., and as yet they have collected but $70,000 . . . The Boston *Globe* announces a new party in Massachusetts to be called the "People's Reform Party" . . . Lee, the Mountain Meadow massacre chief, says he is glad the authorities captured him, and that he will make a clean breast of the whole affair . . . He is sixty years old, of good education and intelligent appearance. He was Major of the Nauvoo Legion. He claims a relationship with the Lees of Virginia, and has eighteen wives and fifty-four children . . . The following are the Congressmen elected in Iowa, with their majorities George W. McCrary, 1,863, John G Tufts, 618 L. L. Ainsworth, 59, Henry O Pratt, 3,769, James Wilson, 5,248; F. S. Sampson, 2,748, John A. Casson, 2,900, James W McDill, 2,033, Addison Oliver, 5,813. Of this number all but Ainsworth, in the Third District, are Republicans . . . Dan Gallagher stabbed an inoffensive bartender, named Lahey, at Hearne, Texas, plunging a huge knife through and nearly cutting Lahey's heart in two, afterward withdrawing it, and laughingly remarked that now he was even. He was lynched within an hour . . . Arkansas is in trouble again, and another Governor wants the State chair. A number of leading men have acknowledged Smith as Governor, instead of Garland, who is now in possession of the office . . . The net receipts of the United States Post-Office Department for the last fiscal year were $11,990,816.33, and the total warrants drawn on account of expenditures $11,560,216 . . . The report of the Treasurer of the United States for the last fiscal year shows a total of receipts with balance on hand of $832,973,706. Of these receipts $439,271,535 were from loans, $163,103,833 from customs, $102,409,734 from internal revenue, and $1,852,428 from lands sold. The expenditures for the year show a total of $742,317,173, of which war took $47,024,732, navy $33,277,346, and the public debt $531,308,631. Balance on hand June 30th, 1874, was $150,731,633

The official vote of New York city was Tilden, 87,623, Dix, 44,871. Tilden's majority, 42,752 . . . The official vote of the State of New Jersey gives Bedel 97,254, Halsey, 83,945, in 1872, Greeley but 76,456, and Grant 91,656. The Congressional vote of the State is as follows: First District—Sinnickson, Rep., 14,208, Albertson, Dem., 13,019. Sinnickson's majority in 1874, 1,189, Hazelton's in 1872, 6,361. Second District—Dobbins, Rep., 13,977, Smith, Dem., 13,009. Dobbins's majority in 1874, 968; do. in 1872, 2,465. Third District—Ross, Dem., 15,684; Clark, Rep., 13,643. Ross's majority in 1874, 2,041; Clark's in 1872, 2,176. Fourth District—Hamilton, Dem., 14,584; Pierce, Rep., 9,941. Hamilton's majority in 1874, 4,633, do. in 1872, 2,464. Fifth District—Cutler, Dem., 11,675; Phelps, Rep., 11,672. Cutler's majority in 1874, 4, Phelps's, in 1872, 2,715. Sixth District—Teese, Dem., 13,876; Ward, Rep., 13,753. Teese's majority in 1874, 123; Ward's, in 1872, 5,638. Seventh District—Hardenberg, Dem., 10,192; Scudder, Rep., 8,872. Hardenberg's majority in 1874, 3,920, Scudder's, in 1872, 1,200 . . . The total of the vote in Illinois for State Treasurer was as follows. Thomas S. Ridgway, Rep., 161,075, Charles Carroll, Dem., 136,646, David Gore, Ind. Reform, 73,885; total vote, 361,606; Ridgway's majority over Carroll, 24,429. . . . In Minneapolis, Minn., two men went into a saloon and called for drinks. They told the bartender to charge them, when he drew a revolver and shot one of the men dead...... Lieut. Overton, of the United States army, with one hundred men, had a severe fight with the Cheyenne Indians in Texas. Without losing a man, Lieut. Overton whipped the Indians, killing and wounding a number, and capturing the village with two little starved white captives, young girls, aged five and seven years, named German, whose father, mother, eldest sister, and brother were recently massacred in Kansas while going to Colorado as settlers. Two remaining sisters, aged thirteen and fifteen years, are yet held by the Indians, doomed to worse than death...... The strike of the longshoremen in New York embraced over ten thousand men, who have been employed on the docks in loading and unloading vessels.

Surveyors are at work locating and preparing to build a tunnel under the Hudson river, to connect New York and Jersey City. The tunnel is to be 26 feet in diameter. . . The late lead discoveries in Newburyport, Mass., cause much excitement and a large amount of land and mining speculations. The ore is found abundant in quantity and rich in quality. One vein opened is from three to six feet thick and of unknown length...... An Italian laborer was killed on a Pennsylvania railroad, and his companions, by way of revenging his death, fired into a passing train with a rifle. Fortunately nobody was injured...... It is expected that arrangements will be made satisfactorily to the Philadelphia weavers and that they will keep at work all winter ...... United States Postmaster-General Jewell ordered the discontinuing of the pay and services of John T. Callaghan, special agent of the department, for loaning to his brother an annual pass from the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, which had been granted to him solely upon the ground that he was an accredited special agent of the Post-Office department. . . . . An extensive cave occurred at the Seneca mines owned by the Pittston and Elmira Railroad Company, at Pittston, Penn. Five or six men were at work getting out coal when the roof gave way with a terrible crash, killing Elias Davis and Henry Jenkins, and dangerously injuring John S. Williams . . . The regular lower coast packet Empire, Captain Jeanfreau, sunk to her upper deck at her landing in New Orleans, and fourteen passengers and many of the crew lost their lives. They were asleep at the time, and the boat sunk so rapidly that the unfortunate sufferers could not be awakened in time to escape . . . The only hope, says the Boston *Advertiser*, a new party in Massachusetts has of ever taking a more substantial shape is in the withdrawal of one or both of the old parties from the field. It adds that they will not do that at present.

It is estimated, says the Commissioner of Customs of the United States, that the American tourists returning from Europe during the year ending June 30, 1872, numbered 36,000 and each person brought, on the average, seven trunks filled with dutiable goods, claimed to be personal luggage, not dutiable. We have thus an aggregate of 257,310 trunks filled with articles claimed as duty free, representing, on a valuation of $500 for each trunk, the enormous sum of $128,905,000 . . . The wrestling match for $500 and the championship of New Jersey took place between James Batley and David Howard, and was won by Batley . . . Both men were badly bruised and injured.

The newspaper publishers of Connecticut have adopted resolutions fixing the additional charge on subscriptions, to cover postage, at ten cents a year for weeklies and sixty cents for dailies. . . . The Sultan of Turkey has promulgated a decree forbidding the Governor of Syria from carrying into execution his threat to suppress all Protestant schools in his province. . . . Thirty-two of the Turks charged with the recent murders of Montenegrins, in the province of Albania, have been convicted and each sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. . . The Polar exploring expedition to be fitted out by the British government will consist of two steamers. Captain Markham, of the royal navy, will command one of them. The expedition will start for the Arctic regions next May . . . Lord Derby, of England, replying to a deputation, promised that the government would address a friendly remonstrance to the Porte in favor of the persecuted Christians in Syria . . . The report of a discovery of a Socialist conspiracy in Russia is officially denied. It is probable that the report originated from the appointment of a disciplinary committee to inquire into the recent turbulent conduct of the students of the medical academy there

Every one of the employees of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company was given a turkey by Superintendent Baker on Thanksgiving day . . . It is estimated that the vintage in California this year will reach 9,000,000 gallons, last year it was less than 4,000,000 . . . . The Nevada Legislature will stand Senate—Republicans, 18, Democrats, 7 Assembly—Democrats, 17; Republicans, 31, Independents, 2. The Republican majority on joint ballot is 22 . . . The employing coopers of New York, about twenty-three firms, declared their determination not to yield to the journeymen's demands. . . . Four of the crew of a fishing vessel were drowned off Newcastle, N. H., while returning to their vessel in a small boat. Another of the party was rescued. All of the party were intoxicated . . . Divers at work removing the freight from the wreck of the steamer Empire at New Orleans, found the cabin broken loose, and the bodies entangled in it swept away. Among these included the Kemper family, all the other women, cabin boys, pantry men, waiters, etc. A diver who went down into the hull reports that it was much broken, the hog chains being wrenched completely out of the boat, leaving a large hole, which must have been under water, and caused the vessel, with her heavy cargo, to sink almost immediately.

Indictment of Mormon Lee.

A telegram from Salt Lake City tells us that John D. Lee has been arrested upon an indictment found by the Grand Jury of the Second District Court of Utah Territory, charging him with murder, in having been engaged in the bloody Mountain Meadow massacre, perpetrated by the Mormons several years ago. The victims of the terrible slaughter, it will be remembered, were a large number of men, women and children traveling overland to California. They formed the wealthiest immigrant train that ever attempted to cross the plains. Many of them traveled in their own private coaches and carriages, and were supposed to have a large amount of money with them. They traveled leisurely toward the land of the setting sun, where they intended to establish a colony, and find homes for themselves and children. They were eminently a moral and law abiding people. They had few firearms, and made friends of the Indians as they traveled along rather than enemies. Yet a band of the Mormon Nauvoo Legion, disguised as savages, fell upon them one night and massacred the entire train, with horrible atrocities. Lee was at the time a prominent officer of the Nauvoo Legion, a Mormon military organization, better known as the Danite band. It has for years been asserted, and generally believed, that he was the leader of the expedition that committed the terrible slaughter. He is a man of extensive means and influence among the older Mormons, and desperate efforts will undoubtedly be made to shield him, but it is to be hoped that he will be brought to trial, and, with others engaged in this bloody crime, receive the tardy punishment they richly deserve if found guilty. The United States officials are entitled to great commendation in their efforts to ferret out the perpetrators of this barbarous and long concealed crime—the blackest, perhaps, of all the high-handed outrages on life and property that have darkened the record of the Mormon theocracy.

Newspaper Postage.

The following in relation to newspaper postage is of general interest. It is from the report of the third Assistant Postmaster-General:

At the last session of Congress the subject of postage on newspapers and periodicals was taken into consideration by that body, resulting in the passage of a bill compelling prepayment of postage, and fixing the rate at 2 cents per pound on all of that class of matter published once a week, or more frequently, and transmitted to regular subscribers through the mails, and 3 cents per pound on such matter issued less frequently than once a week. The provisions of this law are to go into effect January 1, 1875. The Postmaster-General being by the law confined to a choice of one, of, three modes of collecting that postage by means of stamps, considerable attention has been given to the matter by the office. After a careful review of the plans proposed, it was deemed best to recommend the adoption of the system of prepayment by postage stamps affixed to a memorandum of mailing, or, in other words, to a stub in a book retained by the postmaster at the mailing office, a receipt showing the weight of matter, and the amount paid being given by the postmaster to the person mailing the same, the stamps affixed to the stub to be canceled by a cutting punch, thus preventing their reissue. This plan, it is believed, is more practicable and less expensive in its operations than either of the others, while at the same time it will be quite as effectual in collecting the postage. A series of stamps has been devised of twenty-four denominations, by means of which any sum which is a multiple of either the 2 or 3 cent rate, from 2 cents to $72, can be made by the use of not more than four stamps. It is expected that notwithstanding the reduction of rates by the law the system of compulsory prepayment of newspaper postage will yield a larger revenue to the department than has ever been collected. In the city of New York alone a comprehensive inquiry seems to warrant the belief that no less than $600,000 per annum will be saved—a sum which is little less than one-half of the entire revenue from newspaper postage throughout the United States during the fiscal year just closed. It is, however, impossible to estimate the actual increase for the whole country, owing to that provision of the law which allows the free mail circulation of newspapers in the counties in which they are printed.

Something of a Scare.

A Mississippi paper relates that, when the result of the local election in Corinth, that State, was made known, the victorious party were almost wild with joy over their victory; bonfires were lighted in the streets, and the boom of cannon made the hills reverberate for miles around. When the revelry was at its height, the west bound train on the Memphis and Charleston railroad approached, and the glare from bonfires and sound of the guns inspired all on the train with the idea that a terrible fight and conflagration were progressing. The train was slackened to a snail pace, while the conductor with his lantern walked on ahead, and when the cars reached the depot it was found that every passenger who had the temerity to approach the town, had sprawled himself upon the floor of the cars, in the hope of escaping the bullets and grapeshot of the supposed belligerents.

EVERY READER of this paper can receive, *free*, a copy of the best *Agricultural* and *Family* newspaper in this country by addressing *Moore's Rural New-Yorker*, 78 Duane st., New York. —*Com.*

A Providential Man.

This title now justly belongs to a physician who has added to the list of medicines a new remedy, which appears to include all that is most valuable in the old pharmacopœia, and not to include any of the drawbacks with which the so-called specifics of the faculty are chargeable. The providential man is Dr. Joseph Walker, of California, whose Vinegar Bitters have achieved, in the short space of two years, a degree of popularity never before attained by any advertised preparation in this country. We have too much confidence in the shrewdness of the American people to suppose that this sudden and surprising celebrity is the outgrowth of a delusion. Indeed, we have reason to know that it is founded on innumerable and well-authenticated cures of almost all the bodily ills that flesh is heir to. Not the least among the merits of the famous tonic and restorative is its entire freedom from alcohol, as well as from all mineral drugs. It is composed exclusively of rare vegetable extracts.—*Com.*

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Consumption,

the scourge of the human family, may in its early stages be promptly arrested and permanently cured.

RAVENSWOOD, W. Va., Oct. 28th 1872.

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HARR F. WARDNER.

A son of Mr. J. H. Moseck, of Chatham Four Corners, N. Y., has been cured of Consumption by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—so says Mr. C. D. Canfield, editor of the *Chatham Courier*.

S. R. Egler, druggist, of West Union, O., writes to state that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has effected a wonderful cure of Consumption in his neighborhood.—[Com.

A right and a wrong way of doing things, thus: A ball of twine, if opened from the inside, will run off easily enough, and give no trouble in the untwining; but, if begun from the outside, will speedily get tangled and into confusion.

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Tonic and Recuperant Plantation Bitters.—The constantly increasing patronage which it receives has, it is true, excited the petty envy of certain splenetic advertisers of pinchbeck panaceas, who hope to make a market for their own stagnant, watery wares, by decrying all spirituous medicinal preparations. But the public can stomach neither their arguments nor their potations, and consequently reject these very weak imitations of the enemy as entirely to this!

The Prettiest Woman in New York Miss K——, well known in our fashionable society for her *distingue* appearance and beautiful complexion, was once a sallow, rough-skinned girl, chagrined at her red, freckled face. She pitched into Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and is now as pretty in complexion as she is charming in manners. This article overcomes freckles, tan, sallowness, moth-patches, ring-marks, etc., and makes one look ten years younger than they are. Magnolia Balm for a transparent complexion, and Lyon's Kathairon to make the hair plentiful, luxuriant, soft and delicate, have no rivals. The Kathairon prevents the hair from turning gray, eradicates dandruff, and is the best and cheapest dressing in the world.

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NEW YORK.	
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra	$ 12¾ a .13
Common to good Texans	.07 a 10
Milch Cows	45.00 a80.00
Hogs—Live	.06¼ a .07
Dressed	.08⅝ a .08¾
Sheep	.04 a .06
Cotton—Middling	.14¼ a .14¾
Flour—Extra Western	4.75 a 5.10
State Extra	4.80 a 5 00
Wheat—Red Western	1.25 a 1.26
No. 2 Spring	1 06 a 1.08
Rye	.97 a .97½
Barley—Malt	1.30 a 1.60
Oats—Mixed Western	.55 a .56
Hay—per cwt	.85 a .90
Straw—per cwt	.40 a .65
Hops '73s, 20a35—'74s	.08 a .12
Pork—Mess	20 50 a20.75
Lard	.13¾ a .14½
Petroleum—Crude	06 a05½ Refined .10¾
Butter—State	.45 a .50
Ohio Fine	.36 a .38
" Yellow	.26 a .28
Western Ordinary	.20 a .22
Pennsylvania fine	.38 a .42
Cheese—State Factory	.15¼ a .16
" Skimmed	.04 a .05
Ohio	.10 a .15
Eggs—State	.30 a .33
ALBANY.	
Wheat	1.25 1.28
Rye—State	.88 a .90
Corn—Mixed	.95 a .96
Barley—State	1 47 a 1.47
Oats—State	.63 a .64½
BUFFALO.	
Flour	5.75 a 7.50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.00 a 1.07
Corn	85 a .85
Oats	.58 a .59
Rye	.96 a .96
Barley	1.25 a 1.32
BALTIMORE.	
Cotton—Low Middlings	.14 a .14¾
Flour—Extra	6.25 a 8.25
Wheat	1.22 a 1.31
Corn—Yellow	.80 a 83
Oats	.61 a .62
PHILADELPHIA.	
Flour—Penn. Extra	5.75 a 6 25
Wheat—Western Red	1.24 a 1.26
Corn—Yellow	.94 a .94
Mixed	.88 a 88
Petroleum—Crude	06 a06¾ Refined10¾

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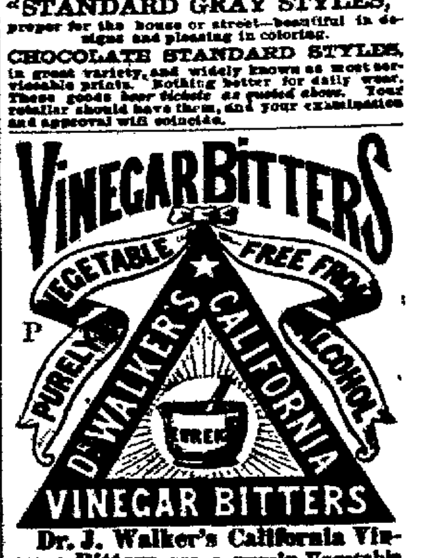

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